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Congressional Presentation Document

FY 2011

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FY 2011 REQUEST

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE (MRA) SUMMARY

(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual ¹ | FY 2010 Estimate ² | FY 2011 Request |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Overseas Assistance | 1,338,750 | 1,318,000 | 1,175,400 |
| Africa | 337,880 | 345,780 | 320,000 |
| East Asia | 37,400 | 36,020 | 34,000 |
| Europe | 54,530 | 47,850 | 34,000 |
| Near East | 585,940 | 544,500 | 541,400 |
| South Asia | 161,670 | 130,950 | 106,000 |
| Western Hemisphere | 47,470 | 48,500 | 37,000 |
| Protection Priorities ³ | 97,980 | 148,200 | 89,000 |
| Migration | 15,880 | 16,200 | 14,000 |
| Refugee Admissions | 282,750 | 324,000 | 377,000 |
| Humanitarian Migrants to Israel | 30,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Administrative Expenses | 23,000 | 26,000 | 28,000 |
| Total MRA | 1,674,500 | 1,693,000 | 1,605,400 |

¹FY 2009 actual includes funding from the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009, (P.L. 111-8), including \$3.5 million transferred from ESF into MRA. It also includes supplemental bridge funding provided in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-252), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

² In addition to funding for MRA provided in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010, the FY 2010 estimate includes \$8 million transferred into MRA from ESF per that legislation.

³ The Protection Priorities line was formerly called Strategic Global Priorities.

EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE (ERMA) SUMMARY

(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund | 40,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 |
| ERMA Appropriation ¹ | 40,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 |

¹ In FY 2009, the President approved \$42.6 million in ERMA drawdowns.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Total MRA / ERMA | 1,714,500 | 1,738,000 | 1,650,400 |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|

Department of State

Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration



FY 2011 Statement by Assistant Secretary Eric P. Schwartz

Overview

The international humanitarian programs of the United States Government provide critical protection and assistance to those engulfed in human tragedies: persecution, forced displacement, separation of families, abuse at the hands of militaries or militias, and other violations of basic human dignity. U.S. support for relief and rehabilitation of shattered communities, and for durable solutions for the displaced and dispossessed, reflect the noblest ideals of the American people, while promoting stability in volatile regions of the world. The mission and mandate of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) – to provide protection, assistance, and solutions for some of the world’s most vulnerable people – are central to U.S. leadership in international humanitarian relief and the State Department’s foreign policy pursuit of international peace and security. As the principal humanitarian advisor to the Secretary in the Department of State, the Bureau is well-positioned to formulate and advocate refugee and humanitarian policies within the Department. And in partnership with USAID’s Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Affairs, PRM develops and implements humanitarian policy in the USG interagency, at the United Nations, and in the international community. PRM-funded operations are distinguished by a humanitarian focus, multilateral approach, and engagement in public-private partnerships.

There are currently over 42 million people uprooted by war, violence, and violations of human rights throughout the world who are of concern to PRM. Some 15 million are refugees and the remainder includes asylum seekers, stateless persons, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, vulnerable migrants, and victims of conflict and trafficking. With such large populations of concern, the scope of humanitarian needs is vast and has continued to grow as their vulnerability has been exacerbated by the global economic downturn. The crises and protracted situations that have been priorities for PRM, such as Afghanistan/Pakistan, Chad/Darfur, Colombia, Iraq, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the West Bank and Gaza are likely to give rise to new humanitarian assistance needs, while humanitarian organizations that seek to assist them struggle to attract the requisite funding.

The Bureau’s FY 2011 request of \$1.605 billion for Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) and \$45 million for Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) incorporates the cost of helping to meet expected humanitarian needs in emergency and protracted situations. With PRM’s FY 2009 operating levels exceeding \$1.7 billion, the FY 2011 request maintains basic levels of support and includes modest resources to address projected priority needs. The most immediate need for funding in FY 2011 will be to provide life-sustaining protection and humanitarian assistance to conflict victims, including those in Afghanistan/Pakistan, West Bank/Gaza, and Iraq, three areas that President Obama has identified as key foreign policy concerns. MRA funding is also required to continue to protect and assist victims of protracted refugee and displacement

situations such as the Somali refugees in Kenya, Palestinian refugees in the Middle East, Burmese refugees in Southeast Asia, and Colombians in the Andes region. The request includes funding for programs combating gender-based violence amongst conflict-affected populations, trafficking in persons, sexual exploitation and abuse of children, and for the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program – key priorities for Congress and the Secretary. In total, the FY 2011 request enables PRM to continue to carry out its core mission and mandate: protection and solutions for victims of persecution and conflict, championing human dignity and providing life-saving assistance according to principles of universality and impartiality.

U.S. Leadership within a Multilateral Humanitarian Framework

Because the scope of humanitarian needs far exceeds the capacity of any single government to address, PRM seeks to augment the impact of its programs through its continued commitment to a multilateral approach to humanitarian assistance. Multilateralism allows PRM to leverage its humanitarian contributions by ensuring that the United States is part of a wider international donor effort that relies on responsibility-sharing and coordination with other governments and implementing partners. Support for USG multilateral engagement not only lies at the heart of PRM's approach to humanitarian work, but enhances Bureau efforts to accomplish all elements of its mission and complements other bilateral policies and programs led by the Department's regional and functional bureaus and USAID.

PRM provides USG contributions to and leads American engagement with multilateral partners including the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). To complement multilateral contributions and fill critical gaps, PRM allocates MRA and ERMA resources to other international and non-governmental organizations. As a leading donor, PRM seeks to practice and promote the principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship – an initiative supported by 35 donor governments committed to achieving efficient and principled humanitarian assistance. Accordingly, the Bureau strives to provide funding on the basis of needs assessments and according to the principles of universality, impartiality and human dignity. By providing reliable, fair share contributions to international organizations, we leverage influence, accountability, and responsibility-sharing.

PRM engagement in the governing bodies of these international organizations is instrumental in bringing about management reforms that strengthen the international architecture for humanitarian response, promote evidence-based decision making and results-based programming, and ensure accountability on behalf of beneficiaries and the American public. In partnership with the Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO) and USAID's Bureau of Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), PRM has guided the implementation of specific UN humanitarian reforms. PRM and USAID/DCHA have drawn on complementary mandates and comparative advantages to push for greater and more effective coordination of UN humanitarian assistance and more consistent and accountable UN responses to IDP crises, and we continue to monitor the implementation of these reforms. For many years, the Bureau strongly urged partners, especially UNHCR and UNRWA, to improve their assessment of humanitarian needs in order to formulate their respective budget requirements based on actual needs and implementing capacities rather than on projected donor support levels. In 2005, with strong support from the USG and other donors, UNRWA launched a comprehensive management reform initiative, which has greatly improved the Agency's effectiveness, efficiency, and transparency. At the urging of international donors, including strong advocacy by the USG, UNHCR's 2011 budget estimate incorporates humanitarian needs more comprehensively based on key indicators, and considering UNHCR's implementation capacity. As a result of this new "Global Needs Assessment" (GNA), UNHCR's budget estimate is significantly higher than in previous years. PRM will seek to implement a phased approach to incorporating the USG's "fair share" contribution to this increased budget. In doing so, we will be able to maintain strong USG humanitarian leadership while comporting with the Administration's call for greater transparency and results-based management across USG programs, as well as a renewed commitment to responsible global leadership and multilateralism.

With this request, PRM also seeks to strengthen civilian capacity and leadership in humanitarian response. As the U.S. military expands its role in humanitarian operations, it is essential to ensure that humanitarian assistance maintains its civilian character and adheres to principles of universality and impartiality. Secretary of Defense Gates has affirmed this approach noting that the Department of Defense (DOD) “plays a role, not necessarily in the lead, but in support of civilian partners.” PRM and USAID work with DOD to increase its understanding of humanitarian issues, actors, and operations, and will continue to play a significant role in strengthening communication and coordination links between international and NGO partners and the U.S. military. The Bureau will also continue to work with USAID and the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (S/CRS) to bolster USG response capacity. The FY 2011 request reflects PRM’s support for the emergency preparedness and surge capacity of key partners, who are often the first civilian responders to humanitarian crises.

Protection

At the core of PRM’s mission is protection for refugees, stateless persons, IDPs, other victims of conflict, trafficking victims, as well as other vulnerable migrants. As the humanitarian voice within the State Department, PRM is at the forefront of USG humanitarian policy-making and programming, ensuring protection for the most vulnerable individuals during crises and in conflict. PRM supports protection activities by funding UNHCR and ICRC, both of which have specialized protection mandates, expertise, and internationally-recognized access to populations of concern. Through diplomacy and advocacy aimed at host governments, PRM works to secure access to asylum and protection against *refoulement* (forced return of refugees to a country where their lives or freedom would be threatened). In 2009 and 2010, we witnessed many threats to the international protection regime, and have in turn sought to strengthen the advocacy dimension of our work, including through engagement with the media. PRM also works to strengthen national protection frameworks by funding training programs for government officials and encouraging states to accede to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, as well as encouraging them to incorporate these international obligations into domestic law. Recognizing the importance of well-trained protection staff to identify risks, monitor abuses and design assistance programs that minimize threats to vulnerable populations, PRM has long advocated for protection through physical presence. Strengthening international protection staff remains a priority both in terms of surge capacity and permanent field presence.

Of special concern to PRM are women and children, including unaccompanied and separated children, who are particularly vulnerable during displacement. Although they comprise the majority of refugees and conflict victims, their protection needs are not always adequately addressed. PRM promotes the protection of refugee women and children by improving their access to livelihoods and education, thereby diminishing their vulnerability to exploitation and abuse. While in school, children are protected from threats such as forcible recruitment into fighting forces. Refugee women who are able to achieve greater self-sufficiency are then less dependent on international support and less vulnerable to human trafficking and other forms of exploitation. The FY 2011 request includes resources for training of humanitarian workers to combat sexual exploitation and abuse of children. It also includes resources that enable PRM to uphold its commitment to combating gender-based violence (GBV) and exploitation. In FY 2011 PRM will continue to provide leadership in this area through funding and advocacy to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in coordination with related Department efforts through the Office of Global Women’s Issues (S/GWI), the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL), and the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP), as well as USAID.

The FY 2011 request supports UNHCR’s mandate to protect stateless persons, as well as its responsibilities towards assisting conflict-affected IDPs. PRM leads USG efforts to prevent statelessness and, working with UNHCR and other partners, continues to raise awareness and improve protection and solutions for the estimated 12 million stateless individuals worldwide, such as the Rohingya of Burma. Not recognized as citizens by any

government, stateless people may lack legal protection, the right to vote, and often lack access to education, employment, health care, marriage and birth registration, and property rights. They may also encounter travel restrictions, social exclusion, sexual and physical violence, exploitation, forcible displacement, trafficking, and other abuses. UNHCR also provides protection and assistance to over 13.7 million IDPs in 28 countries, and this number is likely to increase. Improving protection and assistance to IDPs, as well as supporting solutions to their displacement, are important to achieving U.S. foreign policy objectives in conflict areas such as Darfur, Pakistan, Colombia, and Sri Lanka.

PRM has serious concerns for the security of humanitarian workers. In 2008, some 260 humanitarian aid workers were killed, kidnapped or seriously injured in violent attacks, making it the most dangerous year on record for humanitarian workers—more dangerous, even, than for UN peacekeepers. PRM works with other USG entities and donor governments to provide partners with the tools to keep themselves safe while implementing life-sustaining assistance and protection. PRM's FY 2011 request includes support for UNHCR's Field Safety Section to mainstream security awareness among UNHCR staff and operations.

Assistance

The FY 2011 request is critical to PRM's efforts to save lives and alleviate suffering by providing humanitarian assistance in both emergency and protracted situations in accordance with international standards. The Bureau has worked successfully with international and NGO partners to prevent malnutrition and mortality from exceeding emergency thresholds and to respond rapidly when they do. This request includes resources to meet such basic needs as health care, water/sanitation, shelter, and some food requirements in both emergency and protracted settings. It includes significant resources for UNRWA, reflecting its status as the key provider of education, health, and other assistance to over 4.7 million Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the West Bank and Gaza.

In addition to emergency response, PRM assistance sustains the lives and livelihoods of refugees caught in protracted situations. Nearly 10 million – over 60 percent – of the world's refugees continue to live in exile after fleeing their homelands more than five years ago. PRM engages in humanitarian diplomacy to provide protection and assistance to refugees in protracted refugee situations and seek durable solutions to their displacement. The FY 2011 request includes resources for protracted refugee and IDP situations, such as those faced by Palestinian, Burmese, Tibetan, Somali and Colombian populations. The request also recognizes the increasing number of refugees in urban areas, as an estimated half of the world's refugee population resides in urban areas while a third resides in camps. Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas pose special protection and assistance challenges, and PRM is working toward better understanding and responding to these populations, including Iraqi refugees in Jordan and Syria, Zimbabwean asylum-seekers in South Africa, Sudanese refugees in Egypt, and some Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

Achieving Durable Solutions

Toward the foreign policy objectives of promoting stability and protecting human dignity, PRM seeks to achieve three durable solutions for refugees: voluntary return and reintegration, local integration in host countries, or third-country resettlement. The FY 2011 request seeks to build on recent successes in promoting voluntary and assisted return, local integration and third-country resettlement, even as it seeks to sustain and strengthen protection and assistance for long-staying populations who have yet to find durable solutions. It includes resources to support large-scale refugee returns to southern Sudan, Afghanistan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Notably, the request will support repatriation and reintegration programs for Iraqi refugees, including the operational components necessary for sustainable returns – transport, shelter, health, livelihoods, and education programs. In situations where return is not possible – especially in protracted situations – PRM works with partners to promote local integration of refugees. The FY 2011 request supports local integration for Mauritanian refugees in Senegal and Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees throughout

West Africa. Achieving durable solutions for displaced populations is a fundamental aspect of post-conflict recovery and sustainable development.

Refugee Admissions to the United States

Resettlement is a key element of PRM's humanitarian response when repatriation and local integration are not viable solutions. As the world's largest resettlement country, the United States advances this goal through its long-standing tradition of welcoming the most vulnerable refugees to communities across the country. In FY 2009, the USG admitted 74,654 refugees, which represents 99.5% of the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination. This is a 24% increase over the FY 2008 admissions level of 60,192 and the highest number of refugee admissions since 1999. This achievement includes the arrival of 18,838 Iraqi refugees, surpassing the Administration's target of 17,000.

PRM manages the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) in close coordination with the Departments of Homeland Security and Health and Human Services, as well as with key international partners such as UNHCR and IOM, and numerous voluntary agencies. While the level of FY 2011 refugee admissions will be determined by the President in consultation with the Congress in FY 2010, the FY 2011 request recognizes both the increasing need for resettlement as a critical form of international refugee protection, particularly for Iraqis, Darfur Sudanese, Bhutanese, and Burmese, and the challenges faced by receiving communities. Refugee resettlement is a public-private partnership, but the Administration's contribution to initial reception and placement costs has declined in recent decades by more than 50% in real terms. This has created substantial hardships, exacerbated by economic downturn. The FY 2011 request includes expanded support for refugees' initial reception and placement in the U.S., including housing, furnishings, clothing, food, and medical, employment, and social service referrals. In close coordination with the Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement, PRM will continue its support of the public-private partnership with domestic voluntary agencies in FY 2011, funding their work to provide initial placement, orientation, and resettlement assistance to refugees.

International Migration

As globalization gives rise to greater numbers of people on the move, the issue of international migration continues to grow in importance on the international agenda. This issue has gained further attention as the links between climate change and displacement are becoming better understood. PRM has many opportunities to strengthen U.S. bilateral and regional relationships, share best practices, develop means of cooperation on migration, support capacity-building activities to help interested governments manage mixed migratory flows, and develop programs that assist the most vulnerable migrants, such as victims of human trafficking and stateless persons. The FY 2011 request supports PRM's priority to strengthen migration through regional migration dialogues in North and Central America, the Caribbean, Europe, South America, Africa, and Asia, and related capacity-building activities. This regional and multilateral approach is advanced through the Bureau's close relationship with IOM, the principal international organization addressing migration issues.

PRM promotes legal, orderly and humane migration while advancing USG interests relating to protection as well as national security. In particular, PRM supports programs addressing the growing need for protection in the context of mixed migration flows, with the challenge of identifying and effectively providing protection for those who need it, such as asylum seekers, refugees, stateless persons, smuggled migrants and victims of trafficking. Toward this end, PRM works closely with IOM and UNHCR and encourages their collaboration on protection in the context of mixed flows. In coordination with G/TIP and other USG partners, PRM supports programs that prevent human trafficking and provide protection and assistance to survivors. This request enables PRM to continue to play a critical role in USG migration and anti-trafficking efforts by supporting

return and reintegration assistance to trafficked victims and related capacity building activities in countries of origin.

International Population Policies to Support Families

PRM supports an integrated USG strategy to promote sexual and reproductive health, reproductive rights, family planning assistance, women's empowerment, and development. While funding for population programs comes from other USAID and State accounts, PRM coordinates U.S. international population diplomacy, working closely with State/IO, the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, S/GWI, USAID, Department of Health and Human Services, and the Census Bureau, which provide technical and demographic expertise. The Bureau represents the United States in the governing bodies of relevant international organizations, such as the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and the UN Commission on Population and Development. PRM engagement in international fora serves to advance U.S. international population policy, such as through resolutions that address maternal mortality and morbidity, universal access to reproductive health services, GBV, HIV/AIDS, female genital mutilation, and obstetric fistula.

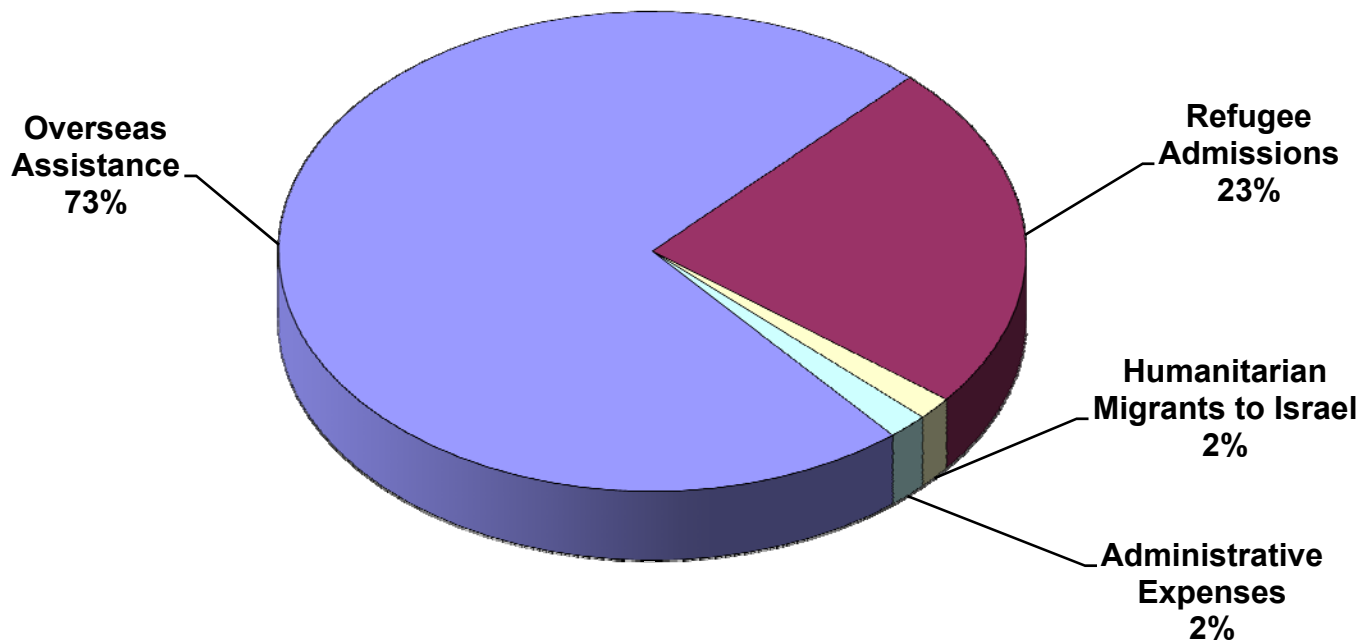
Management and Accountability

Results-based management has become increasingly important as we face the challenges of growing humanitarian needs during an economic downturn. In order to demonstrate sound stewardship of resources and ensure maximum impact on behalf of beneficiary populations and American taxpayers, PRM stresses accountability and transparency, and relies on administrative resources to manage and oversee its programs. In particular, PRM has pursued an aggressive strategy to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation capacity. PRM diligently vets and monitors the organizations it funds in order to ensure that U.S. foreign assistance is received by its intended beneficiaries. Recognizing the distinct need for evaluation as a key analytical tool to learn from past experience and employ best practices in future programming, the FY 2011 request includes resources for program evaluations, as well as for staff, training, and field travel commensurate with the Bureau's growing portfolio.

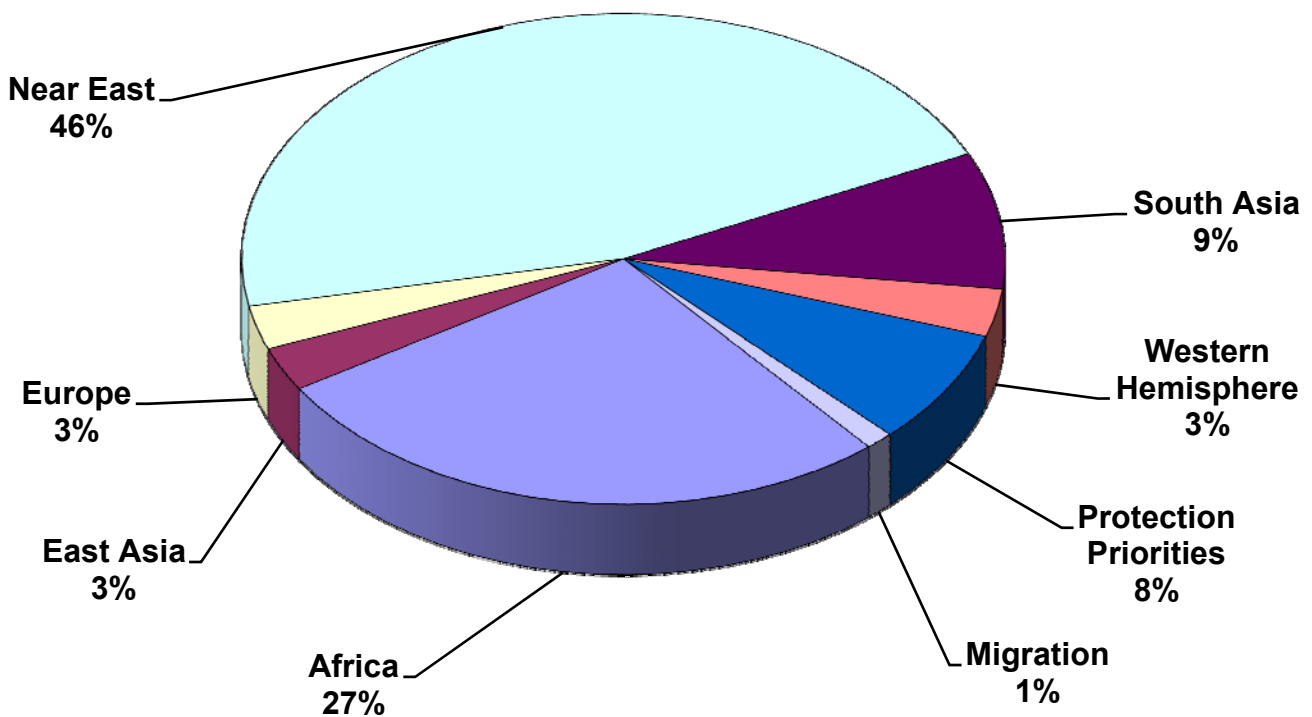
Conclusion

As Secretary Clinton has affirmed, "the United States has to remain a world leader in providing food aid and life-sustaining support for refugees and other victims of conflict." Through a unique combination of diplomatic and programmatic efforts, PRM continues to advance America's humanitarian values and leadership on behalf of the American people. Supported by this request for MRA and ERMA resources, the USG's humanitarian response not only advances a sound foreign policy, but it upholds the dignity of all people.

FY 2011 MRA BUDGET REQUEST
TOTAL: \$1,605,400,000



OF WHICH OVERSEAS ASSISTANCE
TOTALS: \$1,175,400,000



U.S. Department of State
Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)
FY 2009 - FY 2011 ALL SOURCES FUNDING¹
(in millions, as of 02/01/10)

| | FY 2009 Actual Obligations (All Sources ²) | FY 2010 Financial Plan (All Sources) | | | | President's FY 2011 Request ⁵ |
|--|---|--|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--|
| | | FY 2010 MRA Appropriation ³ | FY 2009 Carryover | Other Sources ⁴ | Total | |
| Administrative Expenses | \$ 25.91 | \$ 26.00 | \$ 3.87 | \$ 0.83 | \$ 30.70 | \$ 28.00 |
| Overseas Assistance | \$ 1,395.06 | \$ 1,318.00 | \$ 75.91 | \$ 5.00 | \$ 1,398.91 | \$ 1,175.40 |
| Africa | \$ 354.22 | \$ 345.78 | \$ 5.56 | | \$ 351.34 | \$ 320.00 |
| East Asia | \$ 37.95 | \$ 36.02 | \$ 4.48 | | \$ 40.50 | \$ 34.00 |
| Europe | \$ 65.84 | \$ 47.85 | \$ 0.29 | \$ 5.00 | \$ 53.14 | \$ 34.00 |
| Near East | \$ 612.64 | \$ 544.50 | \$ 49.70 | | \$ 594.20 | \$ 541.40 |
| South Asia | \$ 163.24 | \$ 130.95 | \$ 14.82 | \$ - | \$ 145.77 | \$ 106.00 |
| Western Hemisphere | \$ 46.93 | \$ 48.50 | \$ 0.95 | | \$ 49.45 | \$ 37.00 |
| Protection Priorities | \$ 98.36 | \$ 148.20 | \$ 0.11 | | \$ 148.31 | \$ 89.00 |
| Migration | \$ 15.88 | \$ 16.20 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 16.20 | \$ 14.00 |
| Humanitarian Migrants to Israel | \$ 30.00 | \$ 25.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 25.00 | \$ 25.00 |
| Refugee Admissions | \$ 294.45 | \$ 324.00 | \$ 21.31 | | \$ 345.31 | \$ 377.00 |
| Total | \$ 1,745.42 | \$ 1,693.00 | \$ 101.09 | \$ 5.83 | \$ 1,799.92 | \$ 1,605.40 |
| ERMA Appropriation/Balance | | \$ 45.00 | \$ 58.13 | | \$ 103.13 | \$ 45.00 |
| GRAND TOTAL | \$ 1,745.42 | \$ 1,738.00 | \$ 159.22 | \$ 5.83 | \$ 1,903.05 | \$ 1,650.40 |

¹ Note that some of the entries in this chart reflect **obligations or anticipated availabilities** irrespective of the year in which the funds were appropriated.

² FY 2009 obligations include the FY 2009 MRA appropriation (\$906.83 million); FY 2009 MRA supplemental appropriation (\$322.56 million); FY 2008 MRA regular and supplemental carryover, FY 2009 recoveries, and reimbursements (\$108.52 million); FY 2009 MRA Bridge funds (\$349.89 million), FY 2009 ERMA drawdowns (\$41.9 million); Freedom Support Act (FSA) funds for Georgia (\$9 million); FY 2009 GHAI/PEPFAR funds (\$4.22M); and FY 2009 Bridge ESF for Burmese (\$2.5 million).

³ FY 2010 MRA appropriation includes \$8 million from the Economic Support Fund (ESF) account transferred into MRA for Colombian refugees (per the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117)).

⁴ Other Sources include \$5 million expected in FY 2008 supplemental Freedom Support Act (FSA) funds for Georgia, and \$830,000 in Diplomatic & Consular Programs (D&CP) funds to be reimbursed for PRM's Population office.

⁵ FY 2011 figure does not include any projected carryover from FY 2010 or funding sources other than the FY 2011 MRA request.

Migration and Refugee Assistance

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual* | FY 2010 Estimate** | FY 2011 Request |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 1,674,500 | 1,693,000 | 1,605,400 |

*FY 2009 actual includes funding from the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009, (P.L. 111-8), including \$3.5 million transferred from ESF into MRA. It also includes supplemental bridge funding provided in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-252), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

** In addition to funding for MRA, the FY 2010 estimate includes \$8 million transferred into MRA from ESF provided in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010.

The United States' commitment to providing humanitarian assistance and resettlement opportunities for refugees and conflict victims around the globe is an essential component of U.S. foreign policy and reflects the American people's dedication to assisting those in need. The FY 2011 request will fund key international humanitarian organizations as well as non-governmental organizations to address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and to resettle refugees in the United States. Administered by the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), these funds support programs that meet basic needs to sustain life; protect refugees, stateless persons, and conflict victims; assist refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in the U.S.; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration.

Highlights:

- **Overseas Assistance** – A key component of helping refugees and conflict victims is the assistance provided to these populations overseas. This support will include the provision of life-sustaining services, including water/sanitation, shelter, and healthcare, as well as programs that provide physical and legal protection to vulnerable beneficiaries and assist refugees to return to their homes in safety and dignity, or integrate into their host communities as appropriate. Funding also promotes orderly and humane means of international migration through regional processes and support for developing countries to improve management of mixed migratory flows.
- **Refugee Admissions** – The United States admits more refugees for resettlement than any other country in the world. These funds will support an expanding and increasingly diverse U.S. resettlement program in an environment of higher processing, transportation, and initial reception and placement costs.
- **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel** – This support will maintain longstanding U.S. Government support for relocation and integration of migrants to Israel.
- **Administrative Expenses** – PRM is responsible for the oversight of all projects funded through MRA and U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance ERMA appropriations. These funds will cover costs associated with the management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of the PRM staff of 140 U.S. direct hire staff, including 29 regional refugee coordinators stationed at U.S. embassies around the world. The Bureau also employs approximately 54 eligible family members and locally employed staff overseas.

Overseas Assistance

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 1,338,750 | 1,318,000 | 1,175,400 |

FY 2011 Request

The majority of overseas assistance funds within the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) and U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) accounts (85% to 90% annually) are provided multilaterally as voluntary contributions to international organizations (IOs). Bilateral funding is provided to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to fill gaps in the international community's multilateral response.

To ensure that the international system to which MRA and ERMA funds contribute is effectively and efficiently addressing humanitarian needs, the U.S. Government (USG) works closely with other donor governments to achieve a common understanding of humanitarian requirements and what constitutes satisfactory performance in responding to them by the international humanitarian system. Through its active participation in governing boards, the USG promotes efforts to strengthen the UN system and increase the effectiveness of multilateral humanitarian action.

Primary International Organization Partners

The majority of the FY 2011 MRA and ERMA funding requests will provide USG contributions to the calendar year 2011 requirements of four IOs: the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). To demonstrate continued U.S. leadership and commitment to these institutions, U.S. funding traditionally aims to meet 20% to 30% of their funding requests, with the expectation that other donors – in the spirit of responsibility sharing - will support the remaining 70% to 80%. Being an early and reliable contributor to these organizations also ensures that they can respond quickly to emerging humanitarian needs.

UNHCR is an indispensable partner for the USG and a critical player in effective multilateral humanitarian response. It is mandated by the UN and through the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and stateless persons and provide durable solutions on their behalf. Through its global network (it is present in 120 countries), and partnerships with other humanitarian assistance providers, UNHCR provides protection, solutions, life-saving assistance and monitoring for approximately 34 million persons of concern, including millions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) pursuant to responsibilities it assumed under recent UN humanitarian reforms. UNHCR programs provide legal and physical protection as well as multi-sectoral assistance such as water, sanitation, shelter, food, health care, and primary education. It is an essential partner in seeking permanent solutions for refugees, such as supporting voluntary return and reintegration operations, local integration of refugees into host country communities, and third country resettlement. In FY 2010 UNHCR mainstreamed its piloted Global Needs Assessment (GNA) initiative into its annual

budget to ensure that its appeals fully reflect the needs of beneficiaries. The FY 2011 budget request supports UNHCR management and budget reforms, including the GNA, although it will take several years to fully absorb new needs covered by UNHCR within the MRA budget.

ICRC has a unique status as an independent humanitarian institution mandated by the Geneva Conventions to protect conflict victims, which makes it an invaluable partner in responding to humanitarian needs. Its respected neutrality, independence and impartiality often afford ICRC access to areas – and thus to people in need – that the USG and other IO or NGO partners are unable to reach. The organization's primary goals are to protect and assist civilian victims of armed conflict (including millions of internally displaced persons), trace missing persons, reunite separated family members, monitor prisoners of war, and disseminate information on the principles of international humanitarian law.

UNRWA has the sole mandate from the United Nations to provide education, health, relief, and social services to over 4.7 million registered Palestinian refugees residing in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, the West Bank, and Gaza. UNRWA also provides emergency food, health, and other assistance to vulnerable Palestinian refugees during humanitarian crises, such as in the West Bank and Gaza. USG support for UNRWA directly contributes to the U.S. strategic interest of meeting the humanitarian needs of Palestinians, while promoting their self-sufficiency. UNRWA plays a stabilizing role in the Middle East through its assistance programs, serving as an important counterweight to extremist elements. Given UNRWA's unique humanitarian role in areas where terrorist organizations are active, the State Department continues to monitor closely UNRWA's obligations to take all possible measures to ensure that terrorists do not benefit from USG funding.

IOM is the sole international organization with an international migration mandate and is an important partner in advancing the U.S. government policy objective of facilitating orderly and humane migration. IOM works primarily in six service areas: assisted voluntary returns and reintegration; counter-trafficking; migration and health; transportation; labor migration; and technical cooperation on migration. As international migration issues continue to impact or be impacted by other global trends such as the economic crisis, climate change, peace and security, and global health threats, continued active U.S. Government support for IOM assistance programs and diplomatic engagement with the organization is important. IOM's Director General William Lacy Swing has made strengthening member state ownership in IOM activities and fostering collaborative partnerships to meet challenges during his tenure.

MRA and ERMA funds may also be provided to other IOs and NGOs as required to meet specific program needs and objectives. Other IOs receiving MRA funds in the past include the World Food Program (WFP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the UN Development Program (UNDP), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the Organization of American States (OAS) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The six largest of the 57 NGO recipients of funds for overseas assistance in FY 2009 were: the International Medical Corps, the International Rescue Committee, Mercy Corps, International Relief and Development, Save the Children, and Catholic Relief Services. Funding for NGO programs is typically provided for a twelve-month period.

The Department may reallocate funds between regions or organizations within the overseas assistance request in response to changing requirements.

FY 2009 Results

Monitoring MRA and ERMA overseas assistance programs to ensure that funds meet core objectives of providing protection and assistance to populations of concern remains a priority. Complex humanitarian emergencies have by their very nature multi-faceted solutions that must integrate diplomatic engagement with multi-sectoral programmatic responses. PRM uses a range of performance measures to determine the impact of MRA and ERMA-funded humanitarian activities and actively monitors programs against these measures.

The USG continued to strengthen its monitoring of its primary IO partners in FY 2009. Framework agreements negotiated between the USG and UNHCR, UNRWA and IOM incorporate rigorous, mutually-agreed strategic goals, indicators, and performance targets for the coming year. With each of these organizations, as well as the ICRC, PRM played an important role in shaping and supporting their strategic planning and performance management. In FY 2009, over 88% of PRM's Overseas Assistance resources (\$1.23 billion) supported these and other international organizations, while roughly 12% (\$160 million) funded NGOs.

PRM remained UNHCR's leading donor in 2009, contributing approximately 25% of UNHCR's budget requirements to protect and assist refugees and other persons of concern, including pursuing durable solutions (voluntary return, local integration, and third-country resettlement), and preventing and reducing statelessness. In 2009, UNHCR approved a new budget structure and a global system to assess humanitarian needs. The restructuring of the budget has allowed UNHCR to better focus on and present its mandates regarding refugees and stateless persons, responsibilities for internally displaced persons under UN reforms, as well as on longer-term transitional programs for refugee returnees.

In FY 2009, USG support allowed ICRC to rapidly respond to the protection and assistance needs of conflict-affected populations. ICRC maintained the highest standards of professionalism and integrity in exercising its international mandate to protect and assist conflict victims. Its reputation of impartiality continued to give the organization access to people in areas where other agencies were not able to operate. ICRC's performance resulted in life-saving responses in areas important to USG interests, including by providing assistance to conflict victims in Pakistan (where it is the only international humanitarian organization in a number of the conflict zones), Afghanistan, Colombia, Darfur, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the Philippines, and Sri Lanka.

With USG support, UNRWA continued to play a stabilizing role in the Middle East. U.S. contributions to UNRWA met approximately 19% of the agency's 2009 core requirements to provide education, health care, and other services to over 4.7 million Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, the West Bank, and Gaza and roughly 25% of the agency's emergency appeals for the West Bank, Gaza, and Lebanon humanitarian needs. In 2009, UNRWA played a critical role in providing emergency assistance and supporting recovery for victims of the conflict in Gaza, while it continued to provide core services in its other fields of operation to refugees in protracted situations. The USG supported implementation of UNRWA's Organizational Development Plan, a comprehensive reform initiative designed to undertake needs-based strategic planning and to bridge efficiency gaps, improving overall effectiveness of management and service delivery.

FY 2010 Priorities

- Meet life-sustaining needs for refugees and victims of conflict by providing emergency relief based on need and according to principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity, including refugees and conflict victims from Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Chad/Darfur, Sri Lanka,

the West Bank and Gaza, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, Colombia, Burma, and Yemen.

- Through diplomatic intervention and targeted assistance, protect the most vulnerable from involuntary return, family separation, forcible recruitment into armed groups, exploitation, and other physical and legal threats. Specific protection priorities include protecting unaccompanied and separated children, protecting women and combating gender-based violence, protecting and assisting highly vulnerable migrants including victims of human trafficking, and preventing and reducing statelessness.
- Promote protection, solutions and livelihoods opportunities for refugees in protracted situations, and improve protection and assistance for refugees in urban areas.
- Support durable solutions to displacement, including large-scale, voluntary returns to Afghanistan, southern Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Ensure returns are sustainable by supporting reintegration programs in these areas as well as local integration in African countries hosting residual refugee populations.
- Work with and support multilateral humanitarian organizations to ensure that global responses to emergencies are timely, accountable and effective in protecting and assisting those in need. Support humanitarian organizations' needs-based and prioritized budgets.
- Promote orderly and humane migration as a benefit to sending, receiving and transit countries, by supporting regional consultations on migration, by building capacity in countries to manage mixed migratory flows, and by protecting and assisting vulnerable migrants.

Assistance Programs in Africa

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 337,880 | 345,780 | 320,000 |

FY 2011 Request

The FY 2011 request for Africa assistance aims to provide a predictable level of support for African refugees and conflict victims at minimum international standards by helping to maintain ongoing protection and assistance programs for refugees and conflict-affected populations in insecure environments such as in Darfur, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the Central African Republic (CAR), Kenya, and Somalia. Combating gender-based violence (GBV) will continue to be a key component of this critical humanitarian programming. FY 2011 MRA funds will continue to support reconstruction and stabilization objectives by providing funding for refugee and displaced return/reintegration operations to southern Sudan, Burundi, and the DRC, as well as permanent local integration where possible. Successful repatriation to home communities where basic services are available will promote post-conflict recovery and help lay groundwork for development. Sustaining lasting solutions to displacement remains a high priority.

The resolution of conflict situations in Burundi, the DRC, Liberia, and southern Sudan is gradually reducing the number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Africa, even as new conflicts threaten to cause new displacements. Estimated numbers of refugees in Africa now total around 2.3 million. In addition, ICRC provides assistance to conflict victims in over 30 countries in Africa. The FY 2011 request will maintain support for programs that provide humanitarian assistance to some 500,000 refugees and IDPs in Chad who have fled violence in Darfur, the CAR, and Eastern Chad. Programs will also respond to the needs of new Congolese refugees, IDPs and conflict victims in the DRC who fled renewed fighting in North and South Kivu, as well as Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks and other ethnic violence, and Somali refugees and conflict victims who continue to flee instability in their home country.

The FY 2011 request also builds in funding to promote durable solutions to displacement which are critical to achieving peace and security in countries emerging from conflict. The FY 2011 request continues support for repatriation/reintegration programs in southern Sudan, the DRC, and Burundi. In southern Sudan, reintegration programs will help ensure that Sudanese returns are durable in the run-up to a referendum on independence in 2011. Repatriation and reintegration to certain parts of the DRC will continue through 2011 as more than 400,000 DRC refugees remain in neighboring countries. In Burundi, it is anticipated that returns will be completed by FY 2011 and that reintegration as well as local integration programs for Burundi in Tanzania will be in their final consolidation stages.

FY 2009 Results

The African continent continues to present a dynamic and complex set of refugee and conflict victim situations where refugee generating and refugee hosting countries are often one and the same and where people may be returning to their homes in one part of a country even as more people are displaced from another part of the same country. Nevertheless, successes over the past decade in ending a number of active conflicts have brought overall refugee and conflict victim/IDP numbers down to some historically low levels, 2.3 and 11 million respectively.

In response to increased insecurity in several ongoing situations and new emergencies in 2009, UNHCR, ICRC, IOM, and NGO partners provided life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection to vulnerable people. In eastern Chad and Darfur, insecurity, banditry, and the risk of kidnapping continue to pose significant challenges to humanitarian operations. Despite the expulsion of 13 international NGOs following the International Criminal Court indictment of Sudanese President Bashir, a rapid response by UN agencies prevented the worst case scenario of a health and food crisis. With \$2 million in U.S. Government (USG) assistance in FY 2009, the D  tachement Int  gr   de S  curit   (DIS) deployed to 20 posts in the refugee camps and major towns in eastern Chad. Despite a slow start, the DIS presence has increased the recovery of hijacked vehicles and has provided a new capacity to pursue perpetrators of GBV and protect potential victims. In 2009 UNHCR also saw a window of opportunity for refugee self-sufficiency for approximately 54,000 CAR refugees in southern Chad, as refugees and local stakeholders supported refugee access to farmland and secondary education in Chadian schools. After LRA attacks forced approximately 20,000 Congolese refugees into southern Sudan, the USG supported UNHCR, IOM, and NGO efforts to provide protection and basic services, including health and education programming, in three new refugee camps.

In both emergency and protracted settings, the USG worked with key implementing partners to ensure that humanitarian assistance met or exceeded minimum international standards. In Rwanda, USG support to NGO partner, the American Refugee Committee, has helped to maintain model refugee camps where refugees received a consistently high standard of care, despite a lack of land and harsh climactic conditions. In Uganda, the USG continued to use its financial leverage with partners and diplomatic efforts with the GOU to bring assistance in the western refugee settlements up to international standards. In Kenya, achieving minimum standards was difficult due to the rapidly increasing numbers of Somali refugees. PRM support for UNHCR and NGO partners, however, has helped address critical gaps in basic health care, water, and sanitation, thus far preventing any major health epidemics.

In 2009, with USG support, UNHCR facilitated the safe, voluntary return of numerous refugee populations to their home countries. In the complex political environment of southern Sudan, UNHCR continued to facilitate voluntary repatriation of Sudanese to southern Sudan in 2009, while also responding to new emergency needs of returnees and IDPs. However, return numbers dropped significantly due to sporadic eruptions of ethnic violence in southern Sudan coupled with general caution about the future stability of the country. Originally planning for 54,000 returns in CY 2009, by the end of 2009, UNHCR had assisted 31,926 returnees. As a sign of effective interventions by UNHCR and NGO partners throughout West Africa, refugee populations continued to decline in 2009 with total refugee numbers hovering around 150,000, down from more than one million at the height of the region's conflicts. Facilitated return of Burundi refugees, mainly from Tanzania, has nearly concluded. Return of Congolese refugees from Zambia to Katanga Province of southeastern DRC exceeded expectations in 2009, though renewed conflict in the Kivu provinces unfortunately stalled repatriation there.

Once refugees return home or decide to remain in countries of asylum, assistance is still needed to ensure a successful and complete recovery, setting the scene for transitions from relief-to-development or local integration. The USG supported ten NGOs in FY 2009 with over \$11 million to deepen reintegration efforts in southern Sudan. These projects included support for health care, building of primary schools and facilitation of teacher training, water and sanitation projects, livelihoods development, prevention of gender-based violence, and support for HIV/AIDS awareness and testing. In Liberia, humanitarian actors continued their disengagement in 2009, and with USG support UNHCR continued to consolidate its reintegration activities for refugee returnees, handing over the last of its health clinics to the Liberian Government, which was able to maintain most of the clinics with new USG development resources. As a reflection of a stable political situation and developing economy, some 10,000 Liberian refugees in West Africa returned home in 2009 and 60 percent of remaining Sierra Leonean refugees in Liberia registered for local integration in the hope of ultimately becoming Liberian citizens. The USG contributed \$2.1

million to promote sustainable reintegration programs for Mauritanian refugees in FY 2009, supporting UNHCR's final year of organized repatriation and reintegration program for Mauritanian refugees who were displaced in Senegal for nearly 20 years. By October, over 14,000 had repatriated to the rural areas of southwestern Mauritania with another several thousand expected to have returned by the end of the rainy season. In the Great Lakes region, the USG has supported ongoing refugee return and reintegration operations to Burundi (over 500,000 returnees) and to stable regions of the DRC (over 200,000 returnees). The USG has also supported the ongoing local integration, including formal naturalization, of some 165,000 "1972 caseload" Burundi refugees in Tanzania.

FY 2010 Priorities

- Provide life saving humanitarian assistance for refugees and conflict-affected populations from and in Chad, Darfur, the CAR, the DRC, Eritrea, Kenya and Somalia.
- Enhance protection of refugees, including prevention of military recruiting from camps in Chad and Kenya, and prevention of gender based violence throughout Africa.
- Ensure that minimum humanitarian standards are met in both emergency and protracted settings.
- Sustain refugee returns to Burundi, the DRC, and southern Sudan and make reintegration as effective as possible.
- Continue to encourage permanent local integration of residual Angolan, Burundian, Eritrean, Liberian, and Sierra Leonean refugees.
- Where basic protection, repatriation, or local integration efforts fail, identify U.S. resettlement to the United States as a durable solution for African refugees.
- Improve protection of urban refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt, Kenya, South Africa, and other areas.
- Address the challenges of mixed migration flows in such settings as Egypt, Libya, South Africa, and Djibouti in order to preserve first asylum and save lives.

Assistance Programs in East Asia

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 37,400 | 36,020 | 34,000 |

FY 2011 Request

The FY 2011 request will maintain strong support to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and other international and nongovernmental organization programs throughout East Asia, including those that address the humanitarian protection and assistance needs of highly vulnerable populations such as North Koreans outside the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and unregistered refugees living outside camps in Bangladesh as well as stateless persons in the region. In accordance with the North Korean Human Rights Act, the State Department supports the UN's efforts to improve its access to and protection of this population.

Burmese refugees, the majority of whom have been in protracted refugee or internal displacement situations for 25 years, continue to comprise the single largest refugee group in East Asia. Currently, there are over 230,000 registered Burmese refugees in Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, India, and elsewhere as well as approximately 750,000 stateless Rohingya in Burma. The FY 2011 Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) request will help UNHCR continue to improve humanitarian conditions both for Burmese refugees in the region and for vulnerable Rohingya in Burma. Continued support for the Thailand-Burma Border Consortium (TBBC), which provides food to Burmese refugees on the Thai-Burma border, will help maintain the health and nutritional status of this population. Reintegration assistance for over 4,500 Lao Hmong of who were forcibly repatriated from Thailand to Laos in December 2009, many of whom merit protection, will continue to be important to ensure their welfare and protection.

FY 2009 Results

In FY 2009, the U.S. Government (USG) supported programs for Burmese refugees and asylum-seekers in Thailand, Bangladesh, Malaysia and Indonesia. In Thailand, USG support to the Thai-Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) provided services in eight of the nine Thai-Burma border camps, including training of community healthcare workers, primary health care, emergency hospital care, gender-based violence prevention and response, water and sanitation, and micro-enterprise development. TBBC was the only organization providing food and cooking fuel in the camps, meeting the needs of refugees and new arrivals. The USG continued to support a Handicap International project to enhance self-reliance and participation of people with disabilities in three camps. This program has seen an approximate 60% increase in participation and integration of persons with disabilities in various aspects of camp life.

In Bangladesh, building partnerships with the government, NGOs, UN agencies, and refugees themselves has improved the quality of life for 28,000 Rohingya refugees living in two official refugee camps. In FY 2009, UNHCR successfully distributed photo identification cards to all registered Rohingya refugees over the age of five. This eliminated the "family book" system that had been open to misuse in the past, improved personal security, and provided the Rohingya refugees with a form of individual identification for the first time.

In addition, U.S. contributions to UNHCR enabled significant progress in addressing the situation of approximately 750,000 stateless Rohingya in Burma. The USG supported UNHCR's work with the Government of Burma to improve the legal status of the Rohingya and achieve greater operational access in Northern Rakhine State to improve their living conditions. UNHCR worked with the Burmese government to provide temporary registration cards (TRCs) to Rohingya to help improve their legal status and access to services. Estimates from the Government of Burma indicated that over 85% of those eligible have received TRCs and UNHCR continued to monitor the distribution process.

FY 2009 also saw improvements in reducing and preventing statelessness in Vietnam, when the government passed new nationality legislation and naturalized 2,357 stateless persons of Cambodian origin by September 2009.

Also in 2009, the ICRC and the Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) worked together to assist conflict victims in Mindanao. With USG support, the ICRC and PNRC distributed food rations and household essentials to displaced families in evacuation centers in Central Mindanao. Working with hospitals and primary health care centers, the ICRC has improved access to safe drinking water and health care. Additionally, in cooperation with local health authorities, the ICRC improved access to healthcare for approximately 170,000 displaced people and residents in Central Mindanao through its support for six primary health-care centers, by supplying medications and other medical items.

FY 2010 Priorities

- Lead diplomatic and international advocacy efforts to protect and assist refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons in the region.
- Press for international monitoring access and reintegration assistance for repatriated Hmong from Thailand to Laos to ensure their welfare and protection.
- Develop regional solutions to the plight of the stateless Rohingya.
- Address the protracted situations of Burmese refugees in Thailand and Rohingya in Bangladesh by increasing access to livelihood opportunities and gradual integration in host communities.
- Ensure protection for North Korean refugees including: prevention of forced repatriation of asylum seekers to the DPRK, promotion of UNHCR access to this population; improve host governments' treatment of North Korean asylum seekers; and expansion of assistance to this population when and where possible.

Assistance Programs in Europe

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 54,530 | 47,850 | 34,000 |

FY 2011 Request

The FY 2011 request will support the humanitarian needs of displaced and vulnerable populations in the Caucasus, whose situations resulted from lingering post-Soviet separatist conflicts, including those in Chechnya, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. In the North Caucasus, displaced populations suffer from poor access to medical care, high rates of Tuberculosis and other diseases, and infant mortality rates that are significantly higher than the national average. Programs will also seek to address the needs of nearly 850,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) who remain displaced in the South Caucasus, as well as significant populations of Chechen, Afghan and Iraqi refugees in the region.

In the Balkans, the FY 2011 request will support ongoing efforts to resolve refugee and IDP issues for those still displaced throughout the Balkans from conflicts in the early 1990s; promote local integration or return of some 200,000 Kosovo IDPs in Serbia; and support efforts for local integration or sustainable return to Kosovo of IDPs and refugees in Montenegro and Macedonia.

FY 2009 Results

In FY 2009, U.S. Government (USG) assistance to Georgia through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) enhanced the capacity of the Ministry for Refugees and Accommodation, enabling central and local offices to assist a total of 230,000 IDPs and 106,000 returnees to conflict-affected zones. Ministry offices received guidance in managing IDP registration, documentation and assistance; providing information to persons of concern regarding their rights and options; and managing local integration activities under the National IDP Action Plan. Displaced families from Abkhazia benefited from a USG-funded shelter project which converted old public buildings into public housing and provided income-generating training and activities. Elsewhere in the South Caucasus, the USG focused on addressing critical gaps in humanitarian assistance for Iraqi refugees in Armenia through acculturation and livelihood training.

Programs in Chechnya and Ingushetia increased IDP engagement in the decision-making process through community action groups and supported basic health care, psycho-social support, shelter, livelihood activities that assisted over 130,000 people. In Armenia, USG partners renovated and furnished two cultural centers and created two daycare centers, enrolling 69 children, among them Iraqi refugees, and provided cultural and parenting classes for their parents. This small program reached over 350 parents and children with vocational training and after-school programs. USG funding supported ICRC's efforts to assist with cases of missing persons throughout the Caucasus and Balkans.

In the Balkans, USG contributions supported shelter and durable solutions projects in Serbia that benefited thousands of refugees and IDPs through direct assistance and advocacy. UNHCR continued to construct apartment buildings in Serbia to accommodate refugee/IDP families deemed most vulnerable who are unable to support themselves. USG funding supported legal assistance projects in Serbia and Montenegro that allowed IDPs and refugees to obtain official documents from their countries of origin to

help them pursue claims to status, citizenship, pensions, employment, and property, and helped host governments and civil society create mechanisms to provide documentation for stateless persons. USG funding to NGOs supported the voluntary return of people to their pre-conflict homes in Kosovo, by coordinating “Go-and-See” visits, transportation for returns, and access to income generation and community reconciliation activities that are essential to the sustainability of such returns. USG assistance in Serbia and Montenegro provided income generation grants to help IDPs integrate into local communities.

FY 2010 Priorities in Europe

- Support UNHCR’s protracted refugee initiative to resolve legacy issues of the Balkans war of the 1990s, providing assistance to integrate or return and reintegrate refugees from Croatia still displaced in Serbia.
- Provide support to international relief programs for 850,000 refugees, displaced persons, and vulnerable migrants in the North and South Caucasus, including over 300,000 persons displaced as a result of conflict in Chechnya.
- Facilitate local integration and/or return of the remaining 500,000 refugees, and internally displaced persons, conflict victims, and others of humanitarian concern in Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, and Macedonia.
- Provide protection and assistance to other vulnerable populations in the North and South Caucasus and the Balkans.
- Address the humanitarian needs of those displaced during the August 2008 conflict in Georgia.
- Advocate, bilaterally and through the mechanism of the Geneva Discussions, for safe, dignified, and voluntary return of IDPs from Abkhazia and for access to South Ossetia for humanitarian organizations and activities.
- Support cross-border efforts to improve infrastructure, acceptance, and other conditions to create an environment conducive to returns and (re)integration.

Assistance Programs in the Near East

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 585,940 | 544,500 | 541,400 |

FY 2011 Request

The FY 2011 request will continue support for activities of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). This request incorporates funding for protection and assistance programs for Iraqi refugees, conflict victims, and displaced persons inside Iraq. It includes support for voluntary returns of refugees and internally displaced persons and continued care and maintenance programs for Iraqi refugees and conflict victims, including UNHCR's protection activities for displaced Iraqis and returnees, and other populations of concern inside Iraq. This request also includes support for critical humanitarian programs of the international organizations (IO) and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners for Iraqis in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and other countries in the region. The request is based on the assumption that there will be an increase in returnees in 2011 and increased operational space inside Iraq for IO and NGO assistance programs for those returnees. At the same time, while care and maintenance programs for Iraqi refugees in the region can be expected to decrease as more refugees repatriate, the need for a robust assistance program outside of Iraq will continue due to cost of living increases in asylum countries and depletion of refugees' own resources.

The FY 2011 request also includes continuing strong support to UNRWA as the sole UN agency providing education, health, and other assistance to over 4.7 million Palestinian refugees, funding that is essential in meeting basic humanitarian needs that otherwise would likely be met by extremist groups, particularly in Gaza and Lebanon. The December 2008/January 2009 Gaza crisis highlighted UNRWA's critical role in meeting the humanitarian needs of Palestinian refugees and fostering regional stability. The FY 2011 request includes not only robust support for UNRWA's General Fund but also its emergency activities in the West Bank, Gaza, and Lebanon. U.S. Government (USG) support for UNRWA also focuses on promoting self-reliance among Palestinian refugees, ensuring services remain comparable to those provided by host governments, and improving the physical integrity of their shelters, schools, and clinics, many of which are decades old. The FY 2011 request also includes support for Yemeni internally displaced persons (IDPs) and conflict victims affected by the civil war in northern Yemen.

FY 2009 Results

With USG assistance, UNHCR worked to address the growing protection and assistance needs of Iraqi refugees, IDPs, and conflict victims. Outside Iraq, there were 295,000 Iraqi refugees registered with UNHCR in 2009. These figures will decrease in 2010 as UNHCR completes verification exercises. MRA funds supported UNHCR and NGO efforts to develop an innovative approach toward providing vital assistance to Iraqi refugees living in urban areas. In Syria and Jordan, UNHCR provided 19,000 vulnerable Iraqi families (57,000 refugees) with automatic teller machine (ATM) cards to access monthly funds to help cover the costs of basic needs such

as food, shelter, medicine, and education for children. In Syria, UNHCR has developed a network of 90 outreach volunteers to help UNHCR access the most vulnerable Iraqi refugees, including the elderly, the disabled, and unaccompanied or separated minors. The volunteers perform a range of activities including providing daily care, performing home visits, linking cases to other services including counseling, and developing networks with other Iraqi refugees. UNHCR also established community centers to provide social and legal counseling, educational courses for adults, and academic programs for children struggling in school.

Inside Iraq, 1.5 million Iraqis remain internally displaced following the Samarra mosque bombing in February 2006. In 2009, over 200,000 refugees and IDPs returned to Iraq. UNHCR focused on sustaining assistance to IDPs and refugees inside Iraq, including Palestinians, while increasing support for returnees. UNHCR reconstructed over 4,000 homes for Iraqis who wanted to return to their original neighborhood, completed 18 water and sanitation projects in areas of displacement or return benefiting almost 128,000 individuals, and provided relief items to 12,828 families (79,781 individuals). MRA funds also supported IOM efforts to create livelihood opportunities for returnees, with a particular focus on female-headed households.

With strong USG support, ICRC continued to provide aid to conflict victims in the Near East. In Yemen, the ICRC increased the coverage of primary health care services to conflict-affected populations and rehabilitated and replaced water outlets that were damaged or destroyed in the conflict. During the conflict in Gaza, ICRC provided food, medicine, and hygiene kits to victims of conflict; it also increased the capacity of hospitals providing emergency assistance to victims.

In 2009, UNRWA responded to several acute emergencies, demonstrating its capacity to provide emergency assistance to its beneficiaries, while continuing to provide its core services to over 4.7 million Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, the West Bank, and Gaza. U.S. contributions to UNRWA supported education and summer games for 500,000 Palestinian refugee children. UNRWA schools play a critical role in providing skills, nurturing hope, and promoting human rights for children affected by conflict. In Gaza, during the 2009-2010 school year, 200,000 children are attending 227 UNRWA schools. UNRWA's 2009 Gaza Summer Games provided the opportunity for 250,000 children to participate in activities that promote principles of tolerance and human rights. UNRWA continues to serve as an important counterweight to extremism, by providing services that might otherwise be met by extremist groups.

FY 2010 Priorities

- Create conditions inside Iraq to support voluntary and sustainable returns of displaced Iraqis.
- Sustain assistance and protection space for Iraqi refugees in neighboring countries, particularly Syria and Jordan.
- Engage diplomatically with other governments to encourage increased funding for displaced Iraqis.
- Advocate for assistance and protection needs of Palestinian refugees and support the viability of a future Palestinian state through adequate funding to IO partners, specifically UNRWA and ICRC.
- Engage diplomatically with the Government of Israel and Palestinian Authority to improve access and movement for humanitarian goods and workers in the West Bank and Gaza.

- Promote increased accountability and efficiency of UNRWA programming through continued engagement and support for its institutional and management reforms. Ensure that UNRWA remains in conformance with conditions for USG funding under section 301(c) of the 1961 Foreign Assistance Act and that it takes all possible measures to ensure that terrorists do not benefit from USG funding to UNRWA.
- Advocate for assistance and protection needs of other populations of concern in the region, including African migrants in Israel and conflict victims in Yemen.

Assistance Programs in South Asia

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 161,670 | 130,950 | 106,000 |

FY 2011 Request

By FY 2011, it is expected that over five million refugees will have returned to Afghanistan, making this the largest and most successful repatriation operation since the end of World War II. However, absorption capacity has been strained by continued insecurity, a weak economy, and harsh winters, seasonal flooding, and droughts. The number of returning refugees in FY 2011 is expected to be modest compared to prior years. The FY 2011 request includes continued funding for the most critical protection and assistance programs for Afghan refugees in the region as well as repatriation, recovery, and reintegration support for returnees and other displaced inside Afghanistan. NGO programs will be heavily focused on creating job opportunities and livelihoods to anchor returns and build self-sufficiency. It also continues support to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) protection and assistance programs for Pakistanis displaced by military operations and insurgent activities in Pakistan and post conflict assistance in communities of return.

Assistance programs in South Asia will provide support to Tibetans in Nepal and India, Bhutanese refugees in Nepal, Sri Lankan refugees in India, and remaining IDPs and conflict victims in Sri Lanka. The FY 2011 request will support post-conflict returns and recovery of displaced Sri Lankans through UNHCR and will ensure that education, health and livelihood programs in communities of return are sustainable. This includes modest support for the safe, voluntary return of Sri Lankan refugees currently in India. As the U.S. and other governments continue the large-scale resettlement of Bhutanese refugees in Nepal through 2011, the approximately 70,000 Bhutanese remaining in camps at the beginning of FY 2011 will continue to require assistance, particularly as camp operations are scaled down and the residual population explores integration possibilities with the local Nepali community.

FY 2009 Results

During a rapidly deteriorating security situation over the past year, PRM and its international and non-governmental partners successfully protected and assisted vulnerable populations throughout Afghanistan and Pakistan. For example, more than two million Pakistanis displaced by the Government of Pakistan's offensive against Taliban insurgents received protection and assistance. PRM assistance in Pakistan included: early recovery for displaced persons; camp coordination and management; provision of emergency shelter and non-food items; support to host communities; protection and support of voluntary returns. With U.S. Government (USG) support, ICRC provided assistance to conflict affected populations in Pakistan, and re-established family links in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and the North-West Frontier Province. In Afghanistan, it also visited detainees to ensure humane detention conditions; and held nearly 2,000 weapon contamination risk education sessions for over 42,000 people. MRA funding also made possible the repatriation of more than 54,000 Afghan refugees from Pakistan and Iran.

PRM support to UNHCR and ICRC in FY 2009 was essential for responding to the protection and assistance needs of conflict affected populations before, during, and after the war between the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and the Sri Lankan government, facilitating post conflict recovery and stability. Between February and May 2009, in addition to sending food and medical supplies to the no-fire zones by sea, ICRC evacuated over 14,000 wounded civilians and family members from the conflict zone in northern Sri Lanka via ferry. UNHCR played a leading role in the international response to the civilian displacement in Sri Lanka through coordination of camp management, shelter, and protection efforts for those displaced in camps, as well as recent returnees.

USG funding to the Tibet Fund and UNHCR provided services to incoming Tibetan refugees via reception centers in Kathmandu, New Delhi, and Dharamsala, as well as provided healthcare and education for Tibetans in India and Nepal. Also, PRM support to UNHCR's efforts in the Bhutanese refugee camps in Nepal improved educational opportunities for refugees, which is especially valuable to support the future success of resettled refugees in U.S. communities.

FY 2010 Priorities

- Support the President's strategy for Afghanistan and Pakistan by intensifying efforts to meet the protection and assistance needs of refugees, returnees, and other conflict-affected populations in even the most insecure regions.
- Transition support from NGOs in Pakistan to longer-term Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) initiatives while building the capacity of the Pakistani government to meet the needs of vulnerable populations.
- Engage the Afghan Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation and promote its ownership of the ongoing return process.
- Improve civilian-military coordination between Provincial Reconstruction Teams and humanitarian partners in Afghanistan to ensure non-duplication of effort in the provision of humanitarian assistance and facilitate dialogue on agreed upon roles and responsibilities.
- Facilitate civilian-military coordination between authorities in Pakistan and humanitarian assistance partners to widen humanitarian space and increase access to displaced, returnee, and conflict-affected populations.
- Advocate for improvements in the quality and safety of the returns process in Sri Lanka, and increase access for humanitarian partners.
- Continue the ongoing resettlement of Bhutanese refugees in Nepal while assisting those who cannot or do not want to leave.
- Work with governmental partners, donors, and NGO partners to maintain support for Tibetans fleeing Tibet and those living in India while enhancing services and protection to the increasingly vulnerable population residing in Nepal.

Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 47,470 | 48,500 | 37,000 |

FY 2011 Request

The FY 2011 request includes continued funding for emergency assistance for the roughly 200,000 Colombians who are expected to be displaced within Colombia each year. Displacement and violence continue at a significant rate. Current estimated totals are between three and four million, making it the second largest displaced population in the world. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) considers the number of Colombian persons of concern in Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica to be more than 400,000 and anticipates there will be over 138,000 Colombian refugees in Ecuador alone by CY 2011. The FY 2011 request supports the regional programs of UNHCR and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), including ICRC humanitarian activities in Haiti, as well as refugees, stateless persons and asylum seekers in the Caribbean. Out-migration from Haiti as a result of the January 2010 earthquake may also necessitate humanitarian assistance to and support for the reintegration of repatriated earthquake-affected Haitians. The request includes funds to meet the Department's commitment to support the needs of interdicted migrants at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base under Executive Order 13276. These migrants have been found to be in need of protection as well as assistance with their initial resettlement in third countries.

FY 2009 Results

The government of Colombia has made remarkable progress over the past decade in regaining territorial control and improving security in cities and towns throughout Colombia. According to the Colombian government's national IDP registry, registrations of displacements have declined. In CY 2009 the government of Colombia registered 107,752 new displacements, a decline of 63% from the 294,138 registered in 2008. With the time lag in registrations (which can range up to six months), it is estimated that the CY 2009 registration number may continue to climb to as high as 140,000 IDPs in the first few months of CY 2010. While some in Colombian civil society challenged the government's figures and argued the rate of displacement has actually increased, by any account 140,000 persons internally displaced in one year demonstrates that the level of violence and subsequent need remains high. The USG continued to monitor displacement numbers to ensure that immediate needs of the newly displaced are being addressed.

A positive trend in Colombia is the level of government resources dedicated to responding to displacement and its consequences. In October 2009, the government of Colombia announced a revised budget figure of \$685 million for IDP assistance in 2010, a 15% increase over 2009 expenditures. However, despite this notable increase in the government's support for IDPs, PRM programs continued to be necessary to fill critical gaps in assistance and to pilot innovative activities for this vulnerable population (e.g., incorporating sexual and gender-based violence modules in IDP assistance programs and providing emergency income generation training and resources that support self reliance).

Elsewhere in the region, the U.S. Government (USG) supported UNHCR, ICRC, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and other international and non-governmental organizations to meet the needs of Colombian refugees in Panama, Ecuador, and Venezuela, primarily in border communities, to build local capacity to deal with refugee populations and to meet emergency needs, such as food, water,

shelter, health care, and psychosocial support. The USG continues to place particular focus on providing psychosocial services to refugees and IDPs due to the extensive trauma experienced over a prolonged period of numerous displacements.

In addition, USG funding supported efforts to improve legal protections for Colombian refugees. In March 2009, the government of Ecuador with UNHCR support launched the Enhanced Registration Process, which has so far registered over 20,000 refugees in a series of one-day events in remote areas along the country's northern border. The government of Ecuador also made improvements to its regular asylum process. UNHCR continued to work with the governments of Panama and Venezuela to develop Refugee Status Determination procedures. UNHCR estimated that there were 15,000 Colombians in need of protection in Panama.

The USG also continued development of plans for a potential mass migration from Cuba or Haiti, both of which remain highly prone to migration outflows. The USG continued to work with IOM to incorporate surge and mass migration preparations in its activities. In addition to these important preparedness efforts, the USG supported durable solutions for Cubans forced to flee their country due to fear of persecution. In FY 2009, the USG resettled 20 Cubans to 4 countries from the Migrant Operations Center at Guantanamo Naval base.

FY 2010 Priorities

- Fill gaps in provision of emergency humanitarian assistance for Colombian IDPs and refugees and in mid-to-long term assistance for refugees as necessary;
- Improve response capacity of the government of Colombia to provide protection and assistance at the local level;
- Strengthen regional asylum regimes and ensure that follow-on to the Enhanced Registration Process in Ecuador is coordinated, credible and robust;
- Ensure adequate presence of international humanitarian organizations in refugee hosting countries in the region;
- Support durable solutions for Caribbean migrants, including possible assistance for repatriation/return of earthquake-affected Haitians.
- Continue contingency planning as necessary for mass migration movements.

Protection Priorities

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 97,980 | 148,200 | 89,000 |

FY 2011 Request

The FY 2011 request supports humanitarian partners' core capacities to respond to humanitarian needs, including UN management reform efforts that are critical to the U.S. Government's broader UN reform agenda. By providing strategic support to headquarters and operational reserve capacities of key implementing partners, MRA funding ensures that international and non-governmental organizations have the tools to respond quickly and effectively to emerging crises, protect humanitarian workers in increasingly insecure environments, and enhance accountability through results-based management reforms. This request also provides funding for global humanitarian and Congressional priorities, such as: protecting the most vulnerable populations, including refugee and displaced women and children, stateless persons, and refugees in protracted situations; addressing the pernicious problem of gender-based violence (GBV); and improving the international community's use of standards and indicators, such as mortality rates and nutritional status to measure the impact of humanitarian assistance programs.

FY 2009 Results

USG diplomatic engagement with Executive Committee Member States of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as well as USG financial support enabled UNHCR to continue implementing management reforms, notably its Results-Based Management (RBM) initiative. With the introduction of UNHCR's Global Strategic Priorities for 2010-2011, the agency continued to roll out RBM software designed to strengthen operations management from the planning stage through program monitoring and reporting. In 2009, UNHCR implemented globally its Global Needs Assessment initiative; an important step toward budgeting based on actual needs of beneficiaries, rather than on the support that UNHCR expects to receive from donors.

Targeted USG funding reinforced UNHCR protection efforts around the world in FY 2009. For example, the United States provided over 20 percent of UNHCR's funding needs to support its mandate to prevent and reduce statelessness and protect stateless persons around the world. With PRM support, UNHCR provided protection for stateless persons or made progress in confirming nationality for stateless persons in Burma, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, and the Eastern Caribbean, among other countries.

Funding also supported 15 American Junior Professional Officers in key locations around the world, helped UNHCR disseminate and train staff on its "Guidelines for Determining the Best Interests of the Child", and supported the deployment of over 200 protection officers to some 60 countries from the Surge Protection Capacity Project managed jointly by UNHCR and the International Rescue Committee. Surge deployments filled protection gaps in areas such as statelessness, gender mainstreaming, and legal protection in countries such as Chad, Sudan, Kenya, and Colombia.

USG support to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) funded the organization's protection work globally. U.S. contributions emphasized ICRC's protection field staffing and work to reunite families separated by conflict. In 2009, the ICRC deployed more experienced and better trained coordinators to the field in order to enhance protection needs. It also coordinated and collaborated with partner organizations and NGOs to develop a professional standards guide for protection work in armed conflict; updated and implemented

internal guidelines on responding to children affected by armed conflict, in particular unaccompanied and separated children and children associated with armed forces or armed groups; and worked with other members of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to draft and adopt a policy on responding to internal displacement. USG funds also supported ICRC's objective to improve its institutional performance and results based management. ICRC developed and implemented a new ICRC headquarters planning tool for the 2010 planning and budget process and also harmonized the results-based management cycle across the board. With USG support, ICRC worked to address and improve personnel and management issues. The ICRC increased the percentage of women in senior management positions at Headquarters to 38% in 2009 from 29% in 2006 as part of ICRC's overall goal to improve formal promotion mechanisms and work/life balance at all levels of the organization.

In FY 2009, the USG maintained its strong international leadership role in preventing and combating GBV as a key component of protection for the most vulnerable. Combating GBV increased protection for women, children, and other people at risk during complex humanitarian emergencies by preventing or responding to incidents of rape, domestic violence, forced marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and other forms of GBV. In addition to policy advocacy, PRM devoted over \$9.1 million to targeted projects that focused on preventing and responding to GBV, and ensured that GBV efforts were integrated in over 28% of PRM's overseas assistance projects.

FY 2010 Priorities

- Support UN management reform efforts to build a strong international humanitarian infrastructure, which is essential for effective emergency response and protection of vulnerable populations.
- Maintain USG leadership in protection of refugee women, including by preventing and responding to GBV and sexual exploitation of refugees around the world, and improving refugees' reproductive health.
- Improve protection of refugee and stateless children by expanding access to education and birth registration, and by increasing best interest determinations for unaccompanied and separated refugee children.
- Continue to improve the evidence-based decision making capacity in the State Department and its international partners, thereby promoting accountability on behalf of American taxpayers and maximizing the positive impact of humanitarian programs for beneficiaries.

Migration

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 15,880 | 16,200 | 14,000 |

FY 2011 Request

The FY 2011 request supports U.S. Government (USG) migration objectives to protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants, and to advance effective and humane international migration policies, in order to enhance security and stability and promote fundamental principles of human rights. MRA funds support ongoing national and regional efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement orderly and humane migration policies and systems that effectively protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Europe. The FY 2011 request also provides modest but essential funding for assistance to the world's most vulnerable migrants, primarily through the International Organization for Migration (IOM). These efforts include programs to protect, assist, and reintegrate victims of xenophobic attacks, human trafficking, and other human rights abuses. The Migration request also includes funds for the USG's assessed contribution to IOM and tax reimbursement for its U.S. employees.

FY 2009 Results

In FY 2009, the USG advanced humane effective policies and protected vulnerable migrants through both diplomacy and direct assistance programs. IOM undertook the first phase of a PRM-funded project to help the Tanzanian government manage irregular migration along its borders with Kenya and Malawi, with a focus on preventing human trafficking. It also supported the return of several irregular Ethiopian migrants with serious health conditions and helped Tanzania design standard operating procedures for repatriations. The USG also funded the South Africa Humanitarian Return Assistance program to address xenophobic violence directed at stranded and vulnerable migrants and their family members in South Africa. The program's first phase helped over 200 of these migrants voluntarily return to their home countries, and provided 2,500 basic hygiene kits and 500 baby kits to vulnerable migrants. The second phase assisted the return of nearly 300 additional vulnerable migrants from Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania.

Combating trafficking in persons (TIP) continues to be a high USG priority. FY 2009 USG funding to IOM assisted over 2,000 victims of trafficking in Indonesia. IOM helped the Indonesian government provide international return, medical and psycho-social assistance, and reintegration support to Indonesian victims. Additionally, PRM continued to fund the IOM program for the Return, Reintegration, and Family Reunification Program for Victims of Trafficking in the United States, initiated in FY 2005 in support of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA). In FY 2009, this program resettled 87 family members of trafficking victims from 15 countries to the U.S. A key measure of the success of PRM's anti-TIP programs is their ability to increase host governments' own commitment and support for anti-TIP efforts. In FY 2009, 83% of foreign governments with PRM-funded anti-trafficking projects increased their efforts to combat TIP. For example, IOM worked with the Government of Vietnam to develop an effective approach to return and reintegrate trafficking victims by training providers of services to survivors. This project helped strengthen the government's overall efforts to combat trafficking in persons, as reported in the Department's annual Trafficking in Persons report.

FY 2010 Priorities

- Promote orderly and humane international migration by supporting and participating in inter-governmental regional migration discussions on border control, asylum procedures, mixed migratory flows, protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant smuggling, trafficking in persons, health care worker mobility, and migration and the environment.
- Protect and assist the most vulnerable migrants, including unaccompanied minors, victims of xenophobic attacks, migrant women, and victims of human trafficking.
- Build the capacity of governments to address mixed migratory flows and to effectively process each individual, taking into account the protection concerns of refugees, asylum seekers, unaccompanied minors, stateless persons, victims of human trafficking, and other vulnerable migrants.
- Encourage closer collaboration between IOM and UNHCR on migration issues of mutual concern, such as the UNHCR-led conferences and discussions on refugee protection in the context of international migration; dissemination and regional adaptation of UNHCR's 10-Point Plan; and enhancement of IOM-UNHCR institutional linkages in the field and at headquarters, including through the development and dissemination of the "Framework for Cooperation" initiated in 2009 with PRM funding.

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 30,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 |

FY 2011 Request

The Humanitarian Migrants to Israel program is implemented by the United Israel Appeal (UIA) and supports the absorption of humanitarian migrants into Israeli society. In consultation with members of Congress and UIA, the FY 2011 request maintains support for the relocation and integration of migrants in need of assistance to Israel. The request will continue to provide adequate funding to support a package of services that includes transportation to Israel, Hebrew language instruction, transitional shelter, and vocational training to those in need.

FY 2009 Results

Since 1973, at the request of Congress, the U.S. Government (USG) has funded the UIA to resettle in Israel humanitarian migrants from the former Soviet Union (FSU), countries in Eastern Europe, Africa, the Near East, and certain other designated countries. In FY 2009, 6,662 humanitarian migrants arrived in Israel through this program, including over 6,000 from the FSU and Eastern Europe and roughly 500 from Ethiopia and other “countries of distress.” Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funds supported the processing, transportation, care and maintenance of humanitarian migrants en route to Israel; assisted in their initial absorption and resettlement; and helped those who require additional services to successfully adjust to Israeli civil society. Based on a USG recommendation, UIA also used MRA funds to continue an independent evaluation of select program areas.

As a result of USG support and engagement, UIA maintained a high level of performance in 2009. The program met its target of providing 100% of eligible humanitarian migrants to Israel with mandatory services, including care and processing en route, transport to Israel, and transitional housing; 94.5% of program participants were satisfied with these services. Humanitarian migrants also received effective Hebrew language instruction: 98% of humanitarian migrants from the former Soviet Union advanced a grade level within ten months, exceeding the target of 90%; and 72% of language trainees from Ethiopia advanced a grade level, exceeding the target of 70%, and demonstrating significant improvement from 54% in FY 2008.

UIA continued to demonstrate improved efficiency by reducing the amount of time that migrants stayed at absorption centers, thereby reducing program costs. UIA ensured that 86% of high school students in the program earned a matriculation certificate upon completion of the program, again exceeding program targets. The program also helped migrants acquire the vocational skills they will need for long term employment and success in Israel. In 2009, 100% of pre-vocational trainees completed vocational training programs.

FY 2010 Priorities

- Support UIA in its effort to move approximately 7,500 migrants to Israel for resettlement.
- Provide humanitarian migrants with effective Hebrew language training, education and vocational skills to enable humanitarian migrants to become self-sufficient members of Israeli society.
- Minimize the time migrants need to stay at absorption centers, thereby increasing program efficiency.

Refugee Admissions

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 282,750 | 324,000 | 377,000 |

FY 2011 Request

Achieving durable solutions for refugees -- including third country resettlement -- is a critical component of the State Department's work. The FY 2011 request will increase support for the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, an important humanitarian undertaking that demonstrates the compassion of Americans for the world's most vulnerable people by offering a solution to displacement when voluntary return and local integration are not possible. Additional Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) support will be used to fund the increasing costs associated with the overseas processing of refugee applications, transportation-related services for refugees admitted under the program, and initial resettlement services to all arriving refugees, including housing, furnishings, clothing, food, medical, employment, and social service referrals. Refugee resettlement is a public-private partnership, but the Administration's contribution to initial reception and placement costs has declined in recent decades by more than 50% relative to inflation since 1975 which, if applied to the \$500 Reception and Placement per capita grant level at that time, would result in a level of over \$2,000 today. Thanks to a generous appropriation from the Congress, PRM's Assistant Secretary took the decision to increase substantially the Reception and Placement grant in FY 2010. The FY 2011 request seeks to sustain this level of support for refugee families during their initial weeks in the United States.

The State Department implements the program by providing funding to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in both overseas processing functions and domestic reception and placement services. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) receives MRA funds for overseas processing and medical screening functions in some locations and for transportation-related services for all refugees.

The number of refugees to be admitted in FY 2011 will be set after consultations between the Administration and the Congress before the start of the fiscal year. The request also includes funding to provide refugee benefits to Iraqi Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) applicants and their families as mandated by the Refugee Crisis in Iraq Act of 2007 and to Afghan SIV applicants and their families as mandated by the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009.

FY 2009 Results

In FY 2009, the United States continued its long tradition of refugee resettlement by admitting 74,654 refugees, which represents 99.5% of the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination. This is a 24% increase over the FY 2008 admissions level, and the highest number of refugee admissions since 1999. This achievement includes the arrival of 18,838 Iraqi refugees, surpassing the Administration's target of 17,000, as well as large-scale resettlement of Burmese and Bhutanese refugees. The United States continued to lead the world in providing permanent resettlement by admitting more refugees through the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program than all other resettlement countries combined.

FY 2009 saw a significant increase in resettlement from the Near East/South Asia region, particularly Syria, Nepal, and Iraq. The admission of Iraqi refugees in need of resettlement continued to be a top priority for the United States and the growth in the number of Iraqi refugees arriving in the U.S. during

FY 2009 demonstrated the U.S. Government's commitment to this population. In FY 2009, 18,838 Iraqi refugees were admitted to the United States, roughly 5,000 more than in FY 2008. An additional 438 Iraqi SIV beneficiaries were provided refugee benefits from the MRA account as a result of special authorizing legislation. In South Asia, resettlement of Bhutanese refugees in Nepal increased significantly in FY 2009 with 13,452 Bhutanese refugees arriving to begin new lives in the United States, up from 5,320 in FY 2008.

Refugee admissions from East Asia also continued to increase slightly during 2009, with almost 20,000 refugees from the region arriving in the United States during the year. Burmese refugees accounted for the majority of those resettled from the region, with 18,202 refugees arriving in the United States in FY 2009.

In FY 2009, refugee admissions from Africa also increased slightly, with a total of 9,670 African refugees comprising 29 nationalities resettling in the U.S. The majority of the African refugees admitted were Somali, Eritrean, and Congolese (from the Democratic Republic of Congo). In addition, the United States began refugee processing in Chad, leading to modest arrivals in FY 2009 – a combination of Sudanese Darfuri refugees in eastern Chad and Central African Republic refugees in southern Chad.

FY 2009 also saw a modest increase in resettlement from Cuba, with 4,800 Cuban refugees admitted to the U.S. Nearly 2,000 refugees arrived in the United States from Europe, the majority of whom were religious minorities from Ukraine, Moldova, Russia, and Belarus.

FY 2010 Priorities

- To admit to the United States the maximum number of refugees that can be well-supported in the U.S. who are in need of this durable solution, while preserving the principle of first asylum in other countries, supporting voluntary refugee returns, and advocating/supporting expanded resettlement capacity in other countries.
- To identify and process for admission refugees of special humanitarian concern to the United States, including groups or individuals referred by the UNHCR, U.S. embassies or assistance NGOs; threatened people inside Cuba, Vietnam, Iraq, and the former Soviet states; specific groups of designated refugees, and close relatives of persons from designated nationalities who arrived in the United States as refugees or were granted asylum.
- To encourage UNHCR to develop its capacity to evaluate on a global level the need for resettlement among the world's refugees, to mainstream this function into its global budget, and to identify and refer for resettlement those refugees in need of this durable solution.
- To ensure that U.S. overseas processing entities and IOM have sufficient guidance, oversight and resources to carry out diversified, flexible and responsive refugee admissions programs.
- To ensure that U.S.-based partner organizations have sufficient guidance, oversight, and resources to combine with private resources to provide a core set of reception and placement services that support and facilitate refugee transition into the United States.

Administrative Expenses

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 23,000 | 26,000 | 28,000 |

FY 2011 Request

The FY 2011 request includes resources to cover the administrative expenses of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). Administrative funds support salaries, travel expenses and other necessary administrative costs to allow the Bureau to manage effectively and responsibly humanitarian assistance programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) and U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) appropriations.

As humanitarian needs have grown programs funded by the MRA and ERMA appropriations have expanded. The resources PRM manages increased by over 60% from FY 2007 to FY 2009. To continue to provide the necessary Bureau oversight and management of this expanding programming, the FY 2011 request reflects an increase in PRM staffing over the next several years from 130 to approximately 140 direct-hires world-wide. PRM staff bring humanitarian expertise and commitment to U.S. foreign policy. When emergencies break, PRM staff brings sound management of foreign assistance programs through responsible monitoring and evaluation demonstrating excellent stewardship of taxpayer resources. Performance management is at the heart of the Bureau's mission on behalf of the world's refugees, stateless persons, conflict victims, and vulnerable migrants, allowing it to provide funding according to need and to meet the simultaneous imperatives to provide assistance effectively, efficiently and in a sustainable manner. The FY 2011 request provides continued investment in an active and growing monitoring and evaluation training program for staff so they may better assess the impact of U.S. Government (USG) expenditures.

FY 2009 Results

In FY 2009 PRM kept administrative costs at a modest level – less than two percent of overall operations. During the year, the Bureau's 130 U.S. direct hire staff, including 28 regional refugee coordinators stationed at U.S. Embassies around the world helped maintain USG humanitarian leadership through active diplomatic engagement with refugee-hosting and receiving countries, diligent management and oversight of growing refugee assistance and admissions programs, and close coordination with international organizations (IO), non-governmental organizations (NGO), other donors, and other USG agencies.

In FY 2009, PRM continued to move overseas positions to respond to changing humanitarian requirements. The refugee coordinator position in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire was relocated to Ndjamen, Chad, reflecting both the improving situation in West Africa, and the increased needs of the displaced in eastern Chad. The Bureau increased the number of full-time, direct hire USG personnel assigned to Embassy Baghdad and Embassy Amman, as part of a process begun in FY 2007 to increase staffing in the Middle East to manage a growing Iraqi refugee assistance and admissions program. In addition, the Bureau deployed staff temporarily in response to crises in Pakistan and Sri Lanka and participated in contingency planning for potential crises in the Caribbean and South Asia.

FY 2010 Priorities

- Continue to enhance the monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian partners to ensure accountability, program effectiveness, and maximum benefit for populations of concern on behalf of American taxpayers.
- Strengthen USG capacity to support policy research on emerging humanitarian issues and evaluations of program performance.
- Continue to exercise due diligence to ensure that USG funds are provided only to humanitarian partners with no links to terrorist organizations.
- Increase overseas staffing to manage growing programs in Chad, Colombia, Syria and Nepal. Increase domestic staff to provide policy and program guidance to expanding Middle East, Central and South Asia portfolios.

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund | 40,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 |

FY 2011 Request

The U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) serves as a contingency fund from which the President can draw in order to respond effectively to humanitarian crises in an ever-changing international environment. The FY 2011 request will maintain the ability of the United States Government (USG) to respond quickly to future urgent and unexpected refugee and migration needs.

Over the past five years, an average of \$54 million in ERMA funds have been expended annually to address urgent and unforeseen needs, and similar levels of drawdowns can be expected in FY 2010 and FY 2011 given rising humanitarian needs and continued instability that could generate additional population displacements.

FY 2009 opened with an ERMA balance of slightly over \$60 million. The combination of an appropriation of \$40 million in FY 2009, and Presidential drawdowns of \$42.6 million left an ERMA balance of approximately \$58 million at the beginning of FY 2010.

FY 2009 Results

In response to unanticipated and urgent humanitarian needs, the President approved ERMA drawdowns in FY 2009 totaling **\$42.6 million** to address humanitarian crises in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Gaza, Georgia and Pakistan. In October 2008, \$8.3 million in ERMA funding was used to respond to the needs of conflict victims in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Georgia. In Pakistan, where military operations against terrorist groups displaced 300,000 Pakistanis, \$5.5 million in ERMA funds supported the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) protection and assistance activities. Funds to UNHCR were used to support camp management, shelter, and protection of displaced Pakistanis while funding to ICRC provided household items, clothing, and food to the displaced, medical support to the wounded and sick, and adequate access to latrines and water in both Pakistan and Afghanistan. An additional \$800,000 allowed PRM to address unanticipated administrative costs associated with increased programming in this high-threat region. In Georgia, \$2 million in ERMA funding was provided to ICRC for the provision of emergency relief and medical assistance to victims of the conflict. ICRC was the first and only humanitarian organization able to access and provide services in South Ossetia, including emergency relief and medical assistance to conflict victims.

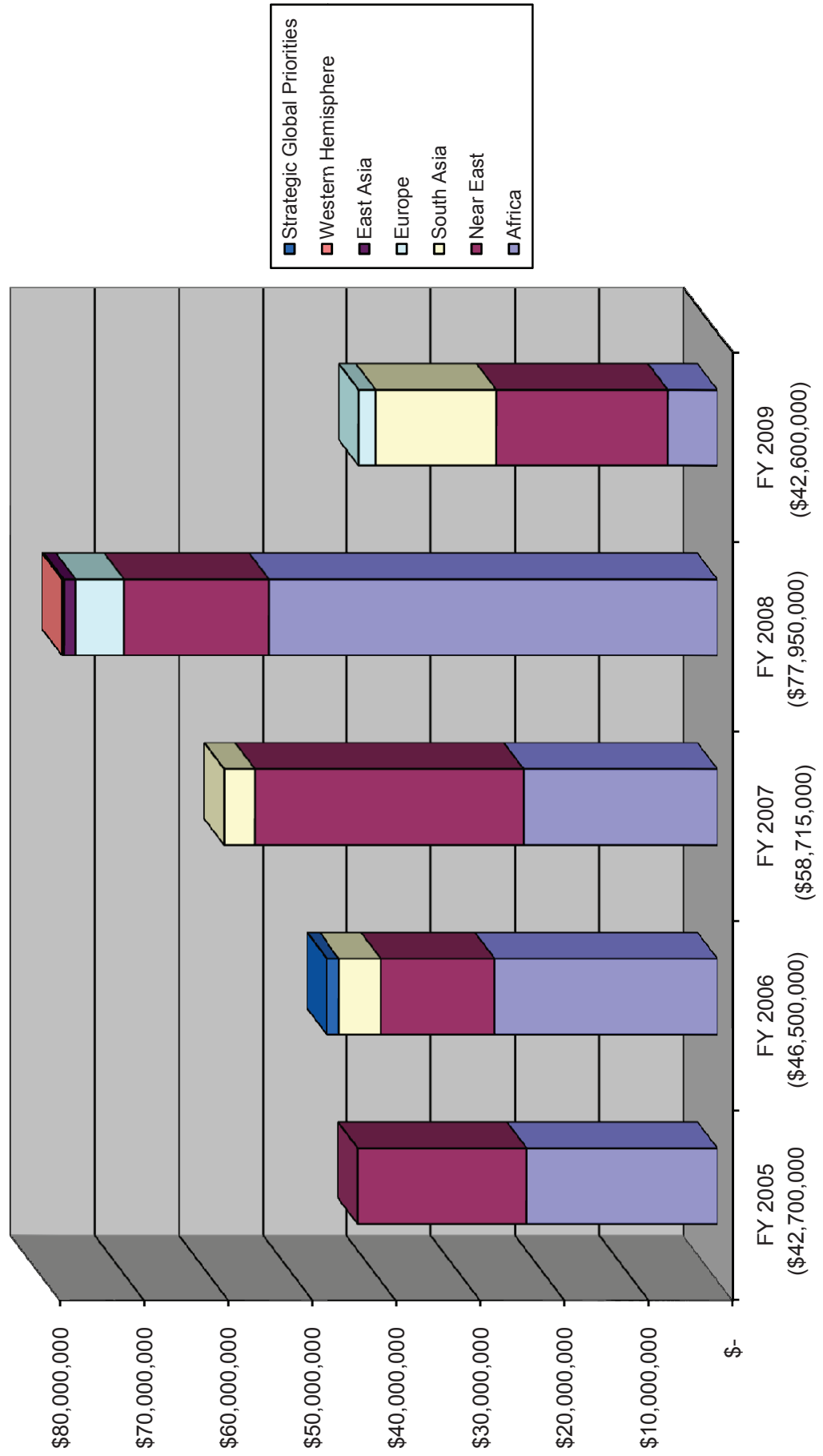
In November 2008, an ERMA drawdown of \$6 million allowed UNHCR and NGO partners to respond to the protection and assistance needs of people displaced as a result of renewed conflict in the DRC. With \$4 million in ERMA funding, UNHCR registered internally displaced persons (IDPs), identified new hosting sites, and addressed the protection needs of the most vulnerable, including unaccompanied children and women who have been victims of sexual violence. UNHCR also provided emergency assistance, primarily non-food items such as blankets and kitchen sets. In Uganda, Sudan, and Rwanda,

UNHCR assisted new DRC refugees both in host communities and refugee transit camps. With ERMA support, UNHCR worked with key NGO partners to prepare contingency plans to address up to 100,000 new refugees. The remaining \$2 million in ERMA funding supported NGO activities that complemented the work of UNHCR in Uganda and southern Sudan.

An ERMA drawdown in January 2009 totaling \$20.3 million was used to respond to the urgent and unforeseen needs of Palestinians in the wake of the December/January conflict in Gaza. Of this amount, \$13.5 million funded emergency programs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), including the provision of emergency food assistance, health services, temporary shelter, and non-food items to affected Palestinian refugees. With \$6 million in ERMA funding, ICRC focused on providing life-saving medical support, repair of critical water and electricity infrastructure in Gaza, and evacuation of civilians from the area. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) received \$800,000 in ERMA funding to support its coordination role during the conflict.

In February 2009, the USG again turned to ERMA to respond to the urgent humanitarian needs of over one million IDPs in Pakistan. A total drawdown of \$8 million was used to support UNHCR and ICRC efforts to address growing humanitarian assistance needs as a result of expanded Pakistani military operations against armed insurgents. With \$3.3 million in ERMA funding, UNHCR assisted displaced persons sheltering with host families, provided the Government of Pakistan with camp management, and supported the most vulnerable populations (women, children, the disabled, and the elderly.) With \$4.7 million in ERMA funding, ICRC substantially expanded its operations in Pakistan, particularly in insecure areas where the UN and other humanitarian agencies could not safely operate. ICRC ensured access to medical care, water and sanitation, and livelihoods in conjunction with the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, and expanded its health program, including expansion of medical evacuations via air service and a new surgical hospital in Peshawar, in response to the increasing number of war-wounded.

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Annual Drawdowns



| Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) | |
|---|--------------------|
| FY 2005-2010 | |
| FY 2010 | |
| ERMA Balance Carried Forward | 58,128,922 |
| Appropriation | 45,000,000 |
| Total Available in Fiscal Year | 103,128,922 |
| DRAWDOWNS: | |
| | - |
| Total Available as of 02/01/10 | 103,128,922 |

| FY 2009 | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| ERMA Balance Carried Forward | 60,728,922 |
| Appropriation | 40,000,000 |
| Total Available in Fiscal Year | 100,728,922 |
| DRAWDOWNS: | |
| October 2008 | |
| Pakistan/Afghanistan | (6,300,000) |
| Georgia | (2,000,000) |
| December 2008 | |
| DRC | (6,000,000) |
| January 2009 | |
| Gaza | (20,300,000) |
| February 2009 | |
| Pakistan | (8,000,000) |
| | (42,600,000) |
| Total Available as of 9/30/09 | 58,128,922 |

| FY 2008 | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| ERMA Balance Carried Forward | 62,973,807 |
| Appropriation | 45,000,000 |
| Adjustments (rescission, recovery) | (294,885) |
| FY 2008 Supplemental Appropriation | 31,000,000 |
| Total Available in Fiscal Year | 138,678,922 |
| DRAWDOWNS: | |
| January 2008 | |
| Somalia | (10,000,000) |
| DRC/Darfur/CAR | (4,000,000) |
| Chad | (2,000,000) |
| Mauritania | (2,000,000) |
| West Bank/Gaza (UNRWA) | (14,000,000) |
| March 2008 | |
| Kenya | (4,900,000) |
| June 2008 | |
| Worldwide - Food | (13,000,000) |
| Africa and Yemen | (19,800,000) |
| July 2008 | |
| Zimbabwe | (2,500,000) |
| August 2008 | |
| Georgia | (5,750,000) |
| | (77,950,000) |
| Total Available as of 9/30/08 | 60,728,922 |

| FY 2007 | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| ERMA Balance Carried Forward | 11,688,807 |
| Appropriation | 55,000,000 |
| FY 2007 Supplemental Appropriation | 55,000,000 |
| Total Available in Fiscal Year | 121,688,807 |
| DRAWDOWNS: | |
| December 2006 | |
| Somalia | (3,575,000) |
| Sri Lanka | (1,640,000) |
| May 2007 | |
| West Bank/Gaza (UNRWA) | (10,000,000) |
| Africa - Food | (7,400,000) |
| Somalia | (4,500,000) |
| Chad | (1,000,000) |
| Darfur | (6,600,000) |
| September 2007 | |
| Iraq | (12,000,000) |
| Lebanon (UNRWA) | (10,000,000) |
| Sri Lanka | (2,000,000) |
| | (58,715,000) |
| Total Available as of 9/30/07 | 62,973,807 |

| FY 2006 | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| ERMA Balance Carried Forward | 28,214,502 |
| Appropriation | 30,000,000 |
| Adjustment (recoveries) | 274,305 |
| Adjustment (rescission) | (300,000) |
| Total Available in Fiscal Year | 58,188,807 |
| DRAWDOWNS: | |
| November 2005 | |
| Pakistan | (5,000,000) |
| May 2006 | |
| DRC | (12,000,000) |
| Africa - Food | (3,000,000) |
| Burundi | (2,000,000) |
| Somalia | (3,000,000) |
| UNHCR - IDPs | (8,000,000) |
| August 2006 | |
| Lebanon | (13,500,000) |
| | (46,500,000) |
| Total Available as of 9/30/06 | 11,688,807 |

| FY 2005 | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| ERMA Balance Carried Forward | 41,154,502 |
| Appropriation | 30,000,000 |
| Adjustment (rescission) | (240,000) |
| Total Available in Fiscal Year | 70,914,502 |
| DRAWDOWNS: | |
| October 2004 | |
| Burundi | (8,000,000) |
| March 2005 | |
| West Bank/Gaza (UNRWA) | (20,000,000) |
| Burundi | (10,000,000) |
| DRC | (4,700,000) |
| | (42,700,000) |
| Total Available as of 9/30/05 | 28,214,502 |

Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration FY 2009 Results and FY 2010 Priorities

Within the Department of State, the mission of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is to protect, assist and seek sustainable solutions for the most vulnerable populations around the world – refugees, conflict victims, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants – by acting through the multilateral system to achieve operational productivity on behalf of victims and burden-sharing on behalf of the American taxpayer. The Bureau carries out its mission by integrating diplomatic engagement and humanitarian programs, including overseas assistance programs, the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, and the resettlement of humanitarian migrants to Israel. In close coordination with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Bureau also has primary responsibility within the U.S. Government for international migration policy and population policy, including advocating for international child and maternal health initiatives and representing the USG on the governing board of the UN Population Fund (UNFPA).

PRM's diplomatic and programmatic activities are a core part of the Secretary of State's conflict response capacity and play a vital role in U.S. Government efforts to address the full cycle of complex emergencies and displacement. Humanitarian diplomacy – pressing for protection in areas of conflict and displacement – is a key element of the Bureau's agenda, and the Bureau is well placed to integrate those objectives into the foreign policy-making process. Moreover, a budget of nearly \$2 billion in FY 2010 provides the Bureau, and the Department, with substantial leverage in pursuing humanitarian objectives in its diplomatic engagement. Beyond humanitarian diplomacy, our humanitarian assistance programs support reconciliation, security and well-being in circumstances where despair and misery not only threaten stability, but also critical national security interests of the United States; they support first responders who provide life-saving assistance in conflict areas, such as in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Darfur, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Gaza, Sri Lanka and Somalia; and they contribute to reconstruction and stabilization efforts by supporting sustainable solutions to displacement, such as return and reintegration programs.

Consistent with its mission and authorizing legislation, PRM works mainly through multilateral institutions – namely, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) – to share responsibility, leverage greater assistance from other countries, and encourage global partnerships to enhance international response to humanitarian crises. With early, flexible and reliable support, and through active diplomatic engagement on governing boards, PRM provides strong, active USG leadership in these major international institutions to ensure fast, efficient and effective global responses to humanitarian emergencies.

The Department's multilateral approach to humanitarian action is based on the fact that international mechanisms for responding to humanitarian crises complement U.S. bilateral response mechanisms in reinforcing humanitarian policies. Moreover, the U.S. alone cannot, and should not, provide all the resources required to address the immense needs of refugees, other conflict victims, and the communities that host them. The USG is part of a well-functioning, coordinated, multilateral response that results in significant cost efficiencies for U.S. taxpayers: every 25 cents the USG contributes leverages as much as 75 cents from other donors. Multilateral funding also promotes international donor coordination and supports efforts to strengthen the global civilian response capacity to complex emergencies, so that humanitarian assistance activities can retain their civilian nature.

2009 Results

Humanitarian accomplishments during the year reinforced the U.S. Government's goals of minimizing the potential for renewed conflict, fostering regional stability, and rebuilding countries emerging from conflict. PRM's programs, diplomatic engagement, and advocacy efforts on behalf of its populations of concern yielded significant results in 2009. Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funds clearly advanced U.S. humanitarian goals of providing protection, assistance, and durable solutions.

PRM monitored its programs closely in FY 2009 using a range of performance measures to gauge humanitarian impact, assess progress toward strategic priorities, and ensure accountability to beneficiaries and American taxpayers. Results to date show that PRM-funded programs were largely successful in meeting FY 2009 targets despite growing needs and increasingly difficult operating environments. The Bureau's populations of concern exceeded 42 million worldwide in 2009, including 15 million refugees and six million stateless persons, as well as millions of victims of conflict, and vulnerable migrants. In addition to the growing number of persons in need of humanitarian assistance, PRM programs faced serious operational challenges such as the increasing number of attacks on humanitarian workers, the impact of the global food crisis, and fraud in resettled refugees' claims for family reunification.

Following MRA's four Project and Program Activities – Overseas Assistance, Refugee Admissions, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel (HMI), and Administrative Expenses – this section provides specific examples of the impact of PRM's assistance in FY 2009.

OVERSEAS ASSISTANCE

Protection

In FY 2009, PRM's overseas assistance programs enhanced protection by helping to prevent the forcible return of refugees, increasing efforts to combat gender-based violence, restoring family links, strengthening best interest determinations and assistance for unaccompanied or separated refugee children, as well as raising awareness and providing documentation to stateless persons. Where there were serious threats of *refoulement* or other abuses of the rights of displaced persons, PRM leveraged USG diplomacy in concert with support to UNHCR to prevent or mitigate forcible returns of refugees. In 2009, the USG expressed grave concern at the highest levels about border closures and violence affecting Somali, Eritrean, and Palestinian refugees and asylum seekers. In the Middle East, the Bureau pressed successfully for continued and expanded protection efforts for Iraqis in neighboring countries. In Sri Lanka, the State Department's active and public advocacy for freedom of movement was followed by substantial opening of camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs). In Thailand, the State Department advocated strongly against the Royal Thai Government's involuntary return of Hmong refugees and asylum seekers to the Lao People's Democratic Republic and since their return has continued to press for international access to the returnees to ensure their welfare and protection. PRM also supported UNHCR protection activities on behalf of asylum seekers in the northern border region of Ecuador. UNHCR's successful registration and profiling exercise resulted in the registration and recognition of more than 18,000 Colombian asylum-seekers.

With its international operational partners, PRM maintained its strong international leadership role in preventing and combating gender-based violence (GBV) as a key aspect of protection for women, children, and others at risk of rape, domestic violence, forced marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of GBV during complex humanitarian emergencies. Available evidence suggests that the stress and disruption of daily life during complex humanitarian emergencies may lead to a rise in GBV. With strong support from the U.S. Congress, in addition to policy advocacy, PRM increased its targeted funding for projects that focused on

preventing and responding to GBV to over \$9 million in FY 2009 from \$6.3 million in FY 2007, and integrated GBV-related efforts in 28.3% of PRM's overseas assistance projects implemented by international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). For example, PRM funding enabled Heshima Kenya to protect and care for unaccompanied refugee children and young women who are survivors of GBV, by providing new beds, mattresses, and kitchen utilities for its Safe House, and school books and teacher resources for its Girls' Empowerment Project.

Protection for refugee children advanced in 2009 as the USG engaged closely with UNHCR and NGOs to implement at the field level guidelines for determining the best interests of unaccompanied and separated refugee children. PRM continued its support for ICRC's Red Cross messaging and other efforts to reunite family members separated by conflict, including the development of ICRC's new strategy for restoring family links. In the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, for example, ICRC helped to reunite nearly 500 families separated by conflict.

In FY 2009, PRM continued efforts to elevate the issue of statelessness in U.S. foreign policy and made inroads in addressing the situation of stateless persons through advocacy and programs. The Department continued to raise awareness of statelessness in a sub-section devoted to the issue in its annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, and PRM's Assistant Secretary outlined the USG commitment to this important issue in a major address to the conference on statelessness sponsored by Refugee Council USA at the Georgetown University Law Center in Washington, DC. In addition, PRM supported the publication of an edition of the Forced Migration Review with a thematic focus on statelessness. U.S. contributions enabled UNHCR to significantly expand the geographic scope and range of its activities to prevent and reduce statelessness. For example, with PRM funds, UNHCR is providing government-issued temporary registration cards to stateless Rohingya in Burma's Northern Rakhine State, and working with the government and local NGOs in Kyrgyzstan to identify and register 10,000 stateless persons and improve processing of citizenship applications.

Humanitarian Assistance

In FY 2009, through key operational partners, PRM's assistance to refugees saved lives and reduced suffering by supporting programs that met or exceeded internationally-agreed upon standards for humanitarian assistance. Overseas assistance to refugees kept crude mortality rates below emergency thresholds in all monitored sites. PRM assistance also helped minimize the incidence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) – a key indicator of overall health and well-being – among refugee children. The most recent global food crisis, which began in 2008, continued to impact refugee nutrition and food security in FY 2009. Nonetheless, the prevalence of global acute malnutrition exceeded 10% in only one emergency refugee site, the Aw-Barre camp, one of the newest refugee camps in Ethiopia. In order to prevent and reduce GAM (wasting) in Aw-Barre, UNHCR is introducing complementary feeding, piloting a project to increase food security, and improving the water supply. To address food needs in a protracted refugee situation, PRM contributed funds to the World Food Program's operation for 90,000 Sahrawi refugees in coordination with USAID's \$6.5 million in-kind donation of commodities, securing the food pipeline in 2009 for the first time in several years.

PRM assistance played a vital role in many humanitarian emergencies that occurred in 2009. During FY 2009, the Bureau drew on ERMA funds to respond to crises in the Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gaza, Georgia, and Pakistan. PRM's reliable support to multilateral partners demonstrated U.S. leadership in building an international architecture that performs flexibly and fast in emergencies while protecting the most vulnerable and applying life-sustaining assistance standards. To meet urgent needs resulting from armed conflict in Pakistan, PRM provided emergency assistance and funded early recovery activities for conflict victims, IDPs and their host communities, including camp coordination and management, emergency shelter and non-food items, protection, and voluntary returns. With PRM support and through close cooperation with the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, the ICRC provided assistance to conflict victims - often in areas inaccessible to other

humanitarian responders - including surgical and medical treatment of wounded patients from the conflict in Pakistan and from the border region with Afghanistan. ICRC assisted over 1,200 weapon-wounded and treated 550 patients in the ICRC hospital in Peshawar, assisted over 844,000 victims of conflict with food and non-food items, and provided over 25,000 displaced persons with water and sanitation in camps. When conflict erupted in Gaza late 2008, UNRWA continued to serve as the primary humanitarian responder in Gaza and a counterweight to Hamas in providing health care, emergency shelter, food and other relief supplies to 1.1 million Palestinian refugees (70% of the population of Gaza). In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), PRM provided support to UNHCR and NGO partners to respond to the protection and assistance needs of people displaced as a result of renewed conflict in the DRC, including refugees in Rwanda, Uganda, and Sudan. After Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks forced approximately 20,000 Congolese refugees into southern Sudan, the USG supported UNHCR, IOM, and NGO efforts to provide protection and basic services, including health and education programming, in three new refugee camps.

PRM assistance was equally important in marshalling resources to resolve protracted situations and building foundations for post-conflict recovery and reconstruction. U.S. contributions to UNRWA supported education and summer games for approximately 500,000 Palestinian refugee children in FY 2009. UNRWA schools play a critical role in providing skills, nurturing hope, and promoting human rights for children affected by conflict. In Gaza, during the 2009-2010 school year, 200,000 children are attending 221 UNRWA schools. UNRWA's 2009 Gaza Summer Games provided the opportunity for 250,000 Gazan children to participate in games and activities that promote the principles of tolerance and human rights.

PRM also pursued innovative approaches to assisting refugees in urban areas. In Syria and Jordan, UNHCR provided over 19,000 vulnerable Iraqi families (almost 57,000 refugees) with ATM cards to access monthly funds to help cover the costs of basic needs such as food, shelter, medicine, and education for children.

Migration

In 2009, the USG continued to be successful in promoting orderly and humane international migration and protecting vulnerable migrants such as victims of human trafficking through the State Department's support to IOM programs and policy development. For example, xenophobic attacks in South Africa in 2008 led to the displacement of tens of thousands of asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants from Zimbabwe and other African countries. In FY 2009, with MRA funding, the South Africa Humanitarian Return Assistance (HRA) Program helped over 200 stranded and vulnerable migrants voluntarily return to their home countries. This IOM program also assisted the return of nearly 300 additional vulnerable migrants from Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania.

PRM's institutional support and capacity-building efforts on migration in FY 2009 continued to promote regional migration dialogues to help developing countries effectively address the challenges presented by mixed migratory flows. Close coordination with other governments helped improve capacity for addressing migration issues. In FY 2009, 81% of the initiatives that were agreed at U.S. Government-supported regional migration dialogues were implemented by participating countries. To promote the protection of children, the member countries of the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) in North and Central America and the Dominican Republic developed the "*Regional Guidelines for Assistance to Unaccompanied Children in Cases of Repatriation*." These guidelines are in line with USG efforts to protect unaccompanied minors, as outlined in the Trafficking Victims Reauthorization Act of 2008. In addition to providing the USG assessed contribution to IOM, PRM formulated and coordinated U.S. Government policy positions related to IOM's budget, management and operations to ensure that IOM continued to play a critical role in achieving USG goals to support refugee returns in safety and dignity, promote orderly and humane treatment of migrants, and facilitate refugee resettlement in the United States.

In 2009, PRM continued to play an important role in combating trafficking in persons. Based on provisions in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), PRM supports the Family Reunification Program for Victims of Trafficking which reunites eligible family members with trafficking victims identified in the United States. This program helped resettle to the United States 87 family members of trafficking victims from 15 countries in FY 2009. The TVPA also stipulates that trafficking victims who cooperate with law enforcement in the prosecution of the trafficker are eligible to remain in the United States and receive benefits (these benefits are provided by other USG agencies.) Through this program, IOM provides financial and logistical support for the travel of immediate family members in need of assistance. These family members are helped with travel documents, transportation arrangements, airport transit, and escorts for children. For trafficked persons who do not wish to remain in the U.S., the program works to ensure their safe return as well as reintegration assistance in home communities to help reduce the risk of re-trafficking.

PRM support for programs that prevent and respond to human trafficking elevates this important humanitarian issue with partner governments. To illustrate, 83% of foreign governments with projects funded by PRM in FY 2009 increased their activities to combat trafficking in persons. In Indonesia, for example, PRM funding to IOM assisted over 2,000 victims of trafficking and helped the Indonesian government provide international return, medical and psycho-social assistance, and reintegration support to Indonesian victims. IOM also worked with the Government of Vietnam to develop an effective approach to return and reintegration of trafficking victims by training providers of services to survivors.

Durable Solutions

MRA overseas assistance funds advanced durable solutions in 2009 by supporting the large-scale return of refugees, in safety and dignity, to Afghanistan, Burundi, Mauritania, Sudan, and elsewhere. In 2009, PRM supported the voluntary repatriation of 54,000 registered Afghan refugees from Pakistan and Iran, and 31,000 Sudanese refugees primarily from Uganda. UNHCR successfully completed its organized repatriation and reintegration program for Mauritanian refugees who were displaced in Senegal for nearly 20 years. By October 2009, over 14,000 refugees had repatriated to the rural areas of southwestern Mauritania. Throughout 2009, MRA-funded programs supported communities of return with water/sanitation, health care, shelter, and livelihoods while promoting a transition to self-reliance.

When possible, the State Department supported opportunities for local integration in host communities in 2009. PRM and its partners engaged the governments of Liberia, Tanzania, and other countries hosting protracted refugee situations to facilitate local integration by lifting restrictions on the movement of refugees, issuing residency papers, providing access to land, and reducing harassment of those searching for food or work. In 2008, a “Comprehensive Solutions Strategy for Burundian refugees in Tanzania’s Old Settlements” was launched, giving these refugees the choice to repatriate or to apply for Tanzanian citizenship. Approximately 160,000 Burundian refugees submitted applications for citizenship, of which some 28,000 had been processed by Tanzanian authorities by October 2009. This initiative represents a major success, and a potential model, for the local integration of protracted refugee populations in need of a durable solution.

REFUGEE ADMISSIONS

Through the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, the USG demonstrates its humanitarian leadership and the compassion of the American people for those in need. The United States continues to be the global resettlement leader, accepting more refugees than all other resettlement countries worldwide. Resettlement in the United States serves as an important protection tool for saving lives, ending persecution, and reuniting families. It is also an important foreign policy tool that permits the USG to help refugees for whom no other durable solution is available, and particularly to resolve protracted refugee situations.

In total, the United States admitted 74,654 refugees in FY 2009, which represented 99.5% of the regional ceilings established by the FY 2009 Presidential Determination. This is a 24% increase over the FY 2008 admissions level, and the highest number of refugee admissions since 1999.

The admission of Iraqi refugees in need of resettlement continued to be a top priority for the United States and the growth in the number of Iraqi refugees arriving in the U.S. during FY 2009 demonstrated the U.S. government's commitment to this population. In FY 2009, 18,838 Iraqi refugees were admitted to the United States, roughly 5,000 more than in FY 2008. An additional 438 Iraqi SIV beneficiaries were provided refugee benefits from the MRA account as a result of special authorizing legislation. In South Asia, resettlement of Bhutanese refugees in Nepal increased significantly in FY 2009 with 13,452 Bhutanese refugees arriving to begin new lives in the United States, up from 5,320 in FY 2008.

Refugee admissions from East Asia also continued to increase slightly during 2009, with almost 20,000 refugees from the region arriving in the United States during the year. Burmese refugees accounted for the majority of those resettled from the region, with 18,202 refugees arriving in the United States in FY 2009.

In FY 2009, refugee admissions from Africa also increased slightly, with a total of 9,670 African refugees comprising 29 nationalities resettling in the U.S. In addition, the United States began refugee processing in Chad, leading to modest arrivals in FY 2009 – a combination of Sudanese Darfuri refugees in eastern Chad and Central African Republic refugees in southern Chad. FY 2009 also saw a modest increase in resettlement from Cuba, with 4,800 Cuban refugees admitted to the U.S. Nearly 2,000 refugees arrived in the United States from Europe, the majority of whom were religious minorities from Ukraine, Moldova, Russia, and Belarus.

During 2009, PRM reviewed the domestic elements of the Admissions program, and also participated in the ongoing White House review of the overall program. The Bureau instituted a number of modifications designed to enhance the capacity of voluntary agencies to provide effective assistance to incoming refugees. In addition, as a result of its own review, PRM identified the need for additional financial support to refugees during their initial weeks in the United States. This assistance, provided by the Department in a Reception and Placement grant, had diminished by more than 50% in real terms in recent decades, and was failing to provide adequate protection for vulnerable arrivals. Thanks to a generous appropriation from the Congress, the Assistant Secretary took the decision to increase substantially the grant in FY 2010.

HUMANITARIAN MIGRANTS TO ISRAEL

Largely as a result of the Humanitarian Migrants to Israel (HMI) program's success, the number of humanitarian migrants needing resettlement to Israel has decreased in recent years. The number of humanitarian migrants to Israel reached a height of nearly 184,000 in 1990. In FY 2009, 6,662 humanitarian migrants arrived in Israel through this program, including over 6,000 from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and roughly 500 from Ethiopia and other "countries of distress." The program maintained a high level of performance in FY 2009. MRA funds supported the processing, transportation, care and maintenance of humanitarian migrants en route to Israel; assisted in their initial absorption and resettlement; and helped those who require additional services to successfully adjust to Israeli civil society. 100% of eligible humanitarian migrants to Israel were provided with mandatory services, including care and processing en route, transport to Israel, and transitional housing. Over 94% of program participants were satisfied with these services. Concerning language instruction, 98% of humanitarian migrants from the former Soviet Union advanced a grade level within ten months, exceeding the target of 90%; and 72% of language trainees from Ethiopia advanced a grade level, exceeding the target of 70%, and demonstrating significant improvement from 54% in FY 2008. The United Israel Appeal (UIA) also ensured that 86% of high school students in the program earned a matriculation certificate upon completion of the program, again exceeding program targets. UIA

demonstrated its efficiency by continuing to reduce the amount of time that migrants stayed at absorption centers, thereby reducing program costs.

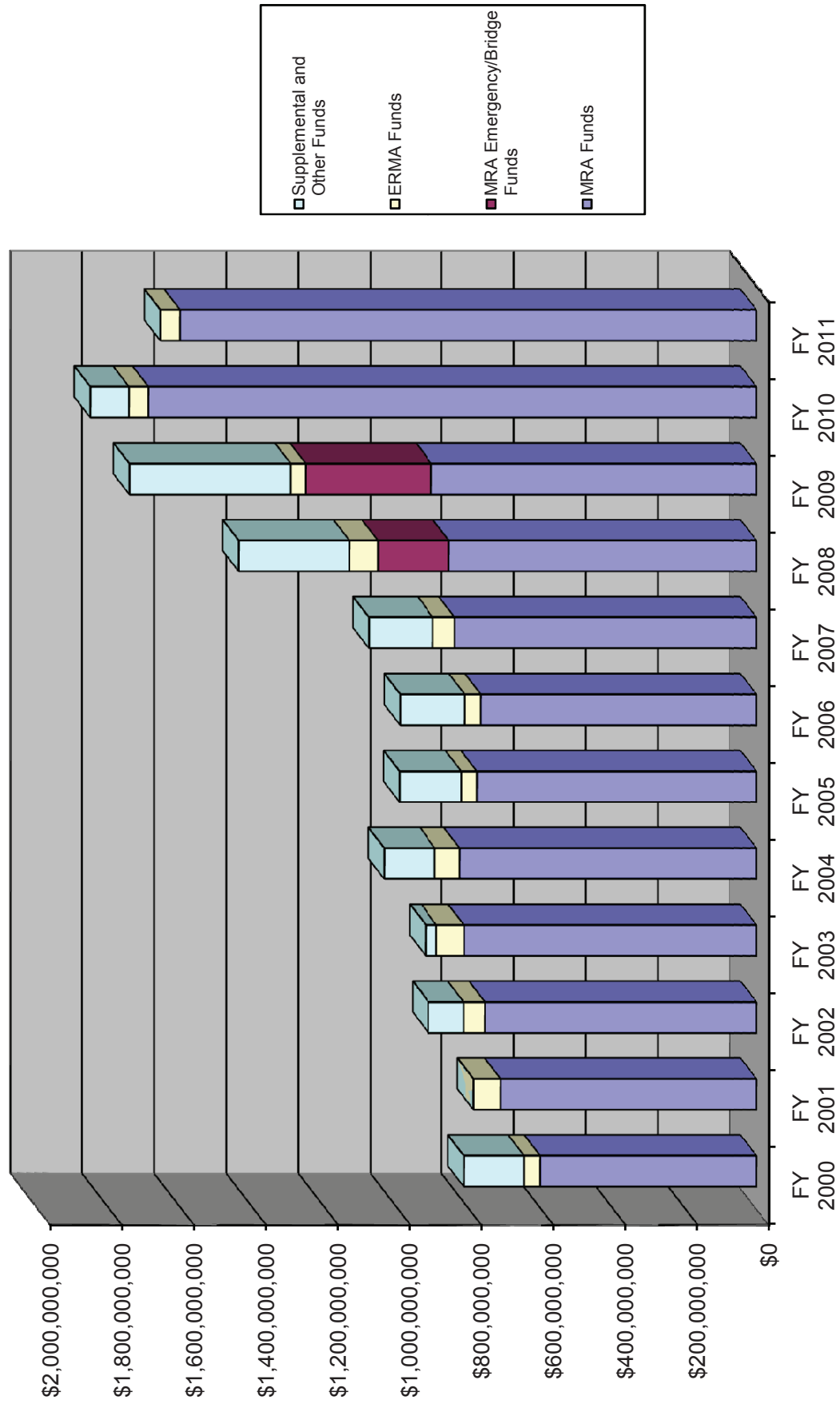
ADMINISTRATIVE RESOURCES

In FY 2009 PRM's 130 U.S. direct hire staff, including 28 regional refugee coordinators stationed at U.S. Embassies around the world, as well as 54 locally engaged staff and eligible family members, demonstrated U.S. humanitarian leadership through diplomacy, policy development, and program management. These officers ensured that humanitarian programs were coordinated with other USG agencies including USAID, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Defense, as well as other donors, and partners in the international community. Travel and training resources enabled PRM staff to assess humanitarian conditions, monitor funded programs, and liaise with key partners in the field. Administrative funds supported an active and growing training curriculum on monitoring and evaluation for staff to better assess the impact of USG funds. Human resources were critical to emergency response in 2009. The Bureau deployed staff temporarily in response to crises in Pakistan and Sri Lanka. In addition, teams in Washington worked with regional refugee coordinators to participate in contingency planning for the Caribbean and South Asia. Both program officers and refugee coordinators provided strong oversight of programs in order to ensure accountability and maximum benefit to beneficiary populations.

FY 2010 Priorities

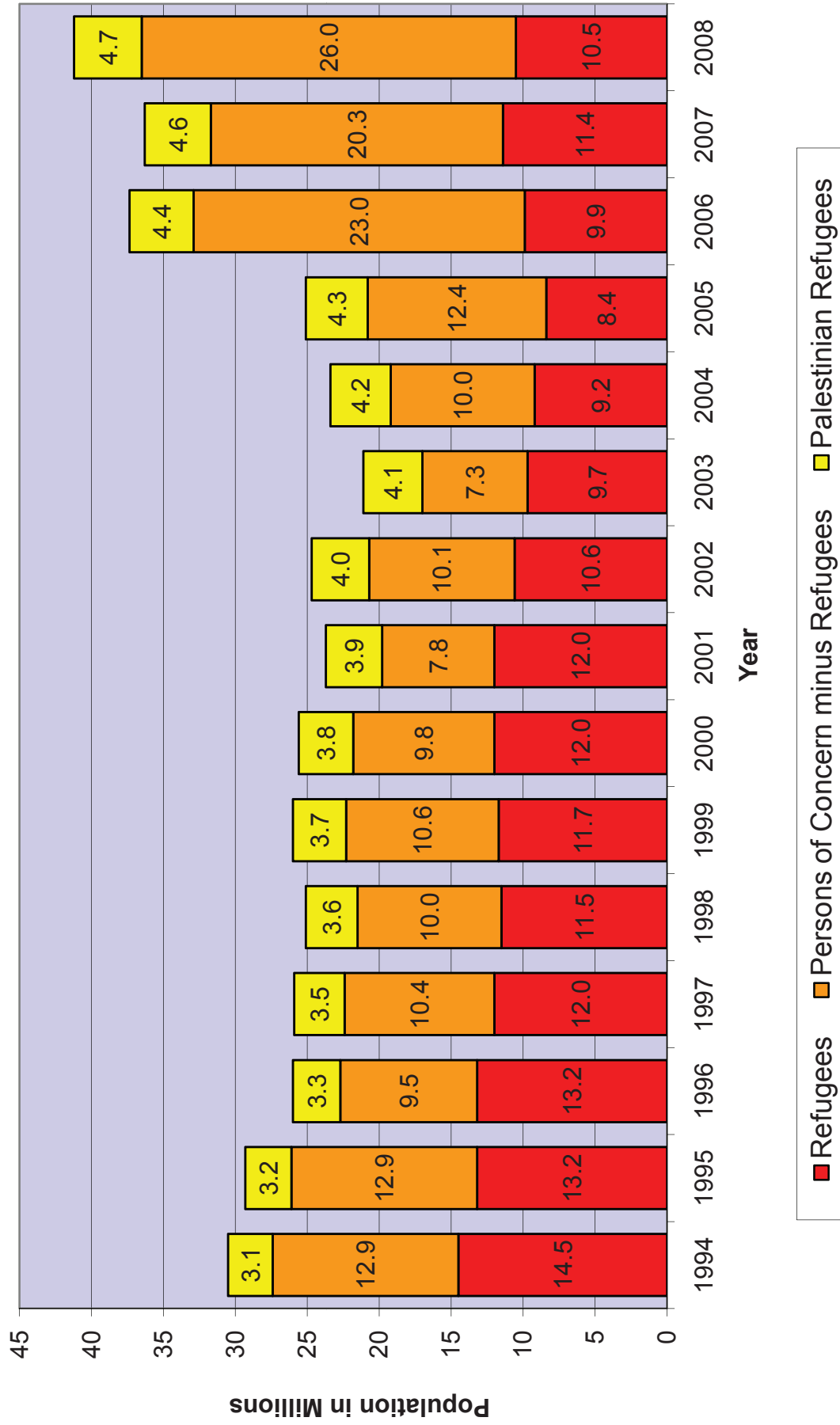
- Meet life-sustaining needs for refugees and victims of conflict by providing emergency relief based on need and according to principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity, including refugees and conflict victims from Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Chad/Darfur, Sri Lanka, the West Bank and Gaza, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Somalia, Colombia, Burma, and Yemen, as well as vulnerable repatriated migrants from Haiti in the aftermath of the earthquake.
- Through diplomatic intervention and targeted assistance, protect the most vulnerable from involuntary return, family separation, forcible recruitment into armed groups, exploitation, and other physical and legal threats. Specific protection priorities include protecting unaccompanied and separated children, protecting women and combating gender-based violence, protecting and assisting victims of human trafficking, and preventing and reducing statelessness.
- Promote protection, solutions and livelihoods opportunities for refugees in protracted situations, and improve protection and assistance for refugees in urban areas.
- Support durable solutions to displacement, including large-scale, voluntary returns to Afghanistan, southern Sudan, and the DRC. Ensure returns are sustainable by supporting reintegration programs in these areas as well as local integration in African countries hosting residual refugee populations. Coordinate resettlement opportunities in third countries for protected migrants in the Migrant Operations Center at Guantanamo Naval Base.
- Admit for resettlement the maximum number of refugees that can be well-supported in the U.S. who are in need of this durable solution. Ensure that U.S.-based partner organizations have sufficient guidance, oversight, and resources to combine with private resources to provide a core set of reception and placement services that support and facilitate refugee transition/integration into American society. Provide refugee benefits to certain Iraqis and Afghans admitted to the U.S. under the Special Immigrant Visa program.
- Work with and support multilateral humanitarian organizations to ensure that global responses to emergencies are timely, accountable and effective in protecting and assisting those in need. Support humanitarian organizations' needs-based and prioritized budgets.
- Promote orderly and humane migration as a benefit to sending, receiving and transit countries, by supporting regional consultations on migration, building capacity in countries to manage mixed migratory flows, and protecting and assisting vulnerable migrants.
- Strengthen ongoing international efforts to promote access to sexual and reproductive health information and services. Advocate in multilateral forums for enhanced maternal and child health; promote family planning and seek to reduce the incidence of abortion.
- Support the United Israel Appeal in its efforts to bring approximately 7,500 humanitarian migrants to Israel and ensure that 43,200 migrants who come to or have already arrived in Israel receive education, language training and other services to assist in their integration into Israeli society.
- Provide good stewardship of USG resources by increasing the percentage of programs monitored and evaluated in order to ensure accountability, program effectiveness, and maximum benefit for beneficiaries, while at the same time exercising due diligence to ensure that USG resources are provided only to partners with no links to terrorist organizations.

PRM Funding Over Time



Note: FY 2000 - 2009 figures are based on actual obligations. FY 2010 and FY 2011 figures are based on the annual ERMA drawdown average of \$54 million per year over the past five years.

Populations of Concern to PRM, 1994-2008



*Other persons of concern include asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, returnees, and stateless persons. Conflict victims assisted by ICRC and vulnerable migrants are also populations of concern to PRM, but are not included in these figures.

FY 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan Summary



Bureau of Population,
Refugees, and Migration

GOAL 1: Populations of Concern Enjoy Physical and Legal Protection and Find Durable Solutions

The rights, safety, and human dignity of refugees, conflict victims, stateless persons and, in some cases, internally displaced persons are upheld in accordance with international humanitarian, human rights, and refugee laws. Primary goals are to: prevent refoulement (involuntary return to a place where there is risk of persecution), promote access to asylum, ensure humanitarian access, enhance physical protection (especially for women, children, and other vulnerable populations), uphold human dignity, and achieve durable solutions.

INDICATORS

1) Percentage of countries with zero credible reports of refoulement (involuntary return of refugees or asylum seekers to a place where their lives or freedom would be threatened).

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| 2008 | Result: Of the 92 countries for which data was available, 74% of countries have zero credible reports of refoulement of asylum-seekers. 83% of countries had zero credible reports of refoulement of refugees. | |
| 2009 | Target: 75% of countries have zero credible reports of refoulement of asylum-seekers. 80% of countries have zero credible reports of refoulement of refugees. | To Be Determined |
| | Result: pending calendar year reporting by UNHCR. | |
| 2010 | Target: 75% of countries have zero credible reports of refoulement of asylum-seekers. 83% of countries have zero credible reports of refoulement of refugees. | |
| 2011 | Target: 77% of countries have zero credible reports of refoulement of asylum-seekers. 85% of countries have zero credible reports of refoulement of refugees. | |

2) Percent of PRM-funded projects that include activities focused on prevention and response to gender-based violence.

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| 2008 | Result: 27.5% of funded projects include activities focused on prevention and response to gender-based violence. | |
| 2009 | Target: 33% of funded projects include activities focused on prevention and response to gender-based violence. | SLIGHTLY BELOW TARGET FY 2009 results of 28.3 percent showed improvement from FY 2008, when the percentage was 27.5. Although FY 2009 results were slightly below target, PRM funding for GBV refugee assistance programs increased to over \$9 million in FY 2009 from \$6.3 million in FY 2008. |
| | Result: 28.3% of funded projects include activities focused on prevention and response to gender-based violence. | |
| 2010 | Target: 35% of funded projects include activities focused on prevention and response to gender-based violence | |
| 2011 | Target: 35% of funded projects include activities focused on prevention and response to gender-based violence | |

GOAL 2: Humanitarian Assistance Saves Lives and Alleviates Suffering

Refugees, returning refugees, conflict victims, stateless persons and internally displaced persons, receive assistance that saves lives and alleviates suffering. PRM humanitarian assistance is provided on the basis of need according to principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity.

| INDICATORS | | |
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| 1) Percent of monitored refugee sites worldwide where Crude Mortality Rates (CMR) do not exceed emergency thresholds. | | |
| 2008 | Result: In complex humanitarian crises, CMR does not exceed regional emergency thresholds in 100% of targeted sites. In protracted refugee situations, CMR did not exceed 1.5 per 1,000 per month (0.5/10,000/day) in 98% of monitored sites. | |
| 2009 | Target: In 95% of monitored refugee emergencies worldwide, Crude Mortality Rates (CMR) do not exceed regional emergency thresholds. In 92% of monitored protracted refugee sites worldwide, CMR does not exceed 1.5 per 1,000 per month (0.5/10,000/day). | ABOVE TARGET |
| | Result: In 100% of monitored refugee emergencies worldwide, Crude Mortality Rates (CMR) do not exceed regional emergency thresholds. In 100% of monitored protracted refugee sites worldwide, CMR does not exceed 1.5 per 1,000 per month (0.5/10,000/day). | |
| 2010 | Target: In 96% of monitored refugee emergencies worldwide, Crude Mortality Rates (CMR) do not exceed regional emergency thresholds. In 93% of monitored protracted refugee sites worldwide, CMR does not exceed 1.5 per 1,000 per month (0.5/10,000/day). | |
| 2011 | Target: In 96% of monitored refugee emergencies worldwide, Crude Mortality Rates (CMR) do not exceed regional emergency thresholds. In 93% of monitored protracted refugee sites worldwide, CMR does not exceed 1.5 per 1,000 per month (0.5/10,000/day). | |
| 2) Percent of monitored refugee sites worldwide where Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in children under five does not exceed emergency thresholds. | | |
| 2008 | Result: In 91% of monitored emergency refugee sites worldwide, less than 10% of children under five suffer from global acute malnutrition. In 94% of monitored protracted refugee situations, less than 5% of children under five suffered from global acute malnutrition. | |
| 2009 | Target: In 92% of monitored emergency refugee sites worldwide, less than 10% of children under five suffer from global acute malnutrition (GAM). In 94% of monitored protracted refugee situations, less than 5% of children under five suffer from GAM. | ABOVE TARGET/ SLIGHTLY BELOW TARGET |
| | Result: In 94.5% of monitored emergency refugee sites worldwide, less than 10% of children under five suffer from global acute malnutrition. In 72.5% of monitored protracted refugee situations, less than 5% of children suffer from GAM. | |
| 2010 | Target: In 93% of monitored emergency refugee sites worldwide, less than 10% of children under five suffer from global acute malnutrition (GAM). In 75% of monitored protracted refugee situations, less than 5% of children under five suffer from GAM. | |
| 2011 | Target: In 94% of monitored emergency refugee sites worldwide, less than 10% of children under five suffer from Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM). In 77% of monitored protracted refugee situations, less than 5% of children under five suffer from GAM. | |

GOAL 3: Refugees in need of protection are resettled in the United States

The U.S. Refugee Admissions Program supports the Department's efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable refugees through the durable solution of resettlement in a safe third country. Toward this goal, PRM will work in close coordination with the Departments of Homeland Security and Health and Human Services, as well as with key international partners such as UNHCR and IOM to achieve the following objectives:

- Eligible refugees in need of protection are offered the durable solution of resettlement to the United States or other resettlement countries;
- The annual refugee admissions ceiling for the U.S. is based on a valid assessment of the number of refugees at risk overseas and U.S. capacity to respond;
- The U.S. Government admits as many refugees as possible within the regionally allocated ceilings determined annually by the President;
- The Bureau provides support and influence so that UNHCR maintains a strong capacity to identify and refer refugees in need of resettlement;
- Relevant U.S. Government agencies make the most efficient use of available resources to maximize benefits to refugees;
- Security, health, and anti-fraud measures are fully implemented in refugee processing;
- Refugees approved by DHS and otherwise admissible are moved to the U.S. as quickly as possible;
- Standardized essential services are provided by a nationwide network of sponsoring agencies to recently resettled refugees, so that they can begin the process of becoming self-sufficient, fully integrated members of U.S. society.

| INDICATOR | | |
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| 1) Percentage of refugees admitted to the U.S. against the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination | | |
| 2008 | Result: Of regionally allocated ceilings totaling 70,000 refugees, 60,192 (or 86%) were admitted. | |
| 2009 | Target: 100% of regionally allocated ceilings totaling 75,000 refugees. | ON TARGET The United States continued its tradition of refugee resettlement by admitting 74,654 refugees in FY 2009, which represents 99.5% of the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination. |
| | Result: In FY 2009, 74,654 refugees were admitted into the United States, which represents 99.5% of the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination. | |
| 2010 | Target: 100% of regionally allocated ceilings to be established by the President before the beginning of FY 2010. | |
| 2011 | Target: 100% of regionally allocated ceilings to be established by the President before the beginning of FY 2011. | |

GOAL 4: Humanitarian Migrants Are Resettled in Israel and Achieve Self-Sufficiency

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel, a program funded by Congressional earmark and managed by PRM, supports the Department's strategic objective of providing humanitarian assistance. Through support to the United Israel Appeal, Jews in distress throughout the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Africa and the Near East and other countries are resettled to Israel and are provided assistance to achieve self-sufficiency and integrate into Israeli society. The United Israel Appeal is the only U.S. organization with a resettlement program in Israel.

INDICATORS

1) Percentage of enrolled unaccompanied minors who complete the “Selah” post-high school program that prepares them for university-level education or technological programs in Israel.

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| 2008 | Result: Baseline: 74% of students completed the “Selah” program. | |
| 2009 | Target: 80% percent of enrolled unaccompanied minors complete the “Selah” program | ABOVE TARGET |
| | Result: 86% percent of enrolled unaccompanied minors completed the “Selah” program | |
| 2010 | Target: 82% percent of enrolled unaccompanied minors complete the “Selah” program | |
| 2011 | Target: 85% percent of enrolled unaccompanied minors complete the “Selah” program | |

GOAL 5: International Migration Management is Orderly and Humane

Governments and civil society have the capacity to implement effective, orderly, and humane migration management policies and systems at the national and regional levels, including programs and activities to protect and assist vulnerable migrants such as asylum seekers and victims of trafficking in persons.

INDICATORS

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| 1) Percentage of foreign governments with PRM-funded anti-trafficking projects that have increased their activities to combat TIP. Activities include but are not limited to: (1) Making new budget allocations or continuing budget allocations directed toward anti-trafficking; and/or (2) Developing new legislation to combat trafficking; and/or (3) Providing in-kind support or facilitating program activities. | | |
| 2008 | Result: 92% of foreign governments with projects funded by the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) increased their activities to combat trafficking in persons. | |
| 2009 | Target: 80% of foreign governments with projects funded by the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) increase their activities to combat trafficking in persons. | ABOVE TARGET |
| | Result: 83% of foreign governments with projects funded by the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) increase their activities to combat trafficking in persons. | |
| 2010 | Target: 82% of foreign governments with projects funded by PRM increase their activities to combat trafficking in persons. | |
| 2011 | Target: 82% of foreign governments with projects funded by PRM increase their activities to combat trafficking in persons. | |
| 2) Percentage of initiatives agreed to at Regional Migration Dialogues that are implemented. | | |
| 2008 | Result: 82% of activities agreed to in the dialogues were implemented | |
| 2009 | Target: 80% of activities agreed to in the dialogues are implemented. | ABOVE TARGET |
| | Result: 81% of activities agreed to in the dialogues were implemented | |
| 2010 | Target: 82% of activities agreed to in the dialogues are implemented. | |
| 2011 | Target: 85% of activities agreed to in the dialogues are implemented. | |

GOAL 6: The World Population is Healthy

Fostering a healthy world population is an important strategic objective of the United States. The Department's population policy advances this goal with an integrated U.S. Government (USG) strategy to support sexual and reproductive health, reproductive rights, family planning assistance, women's empowerment, and development. PRM advances USG interests in bilateral and multilateral fora dealing with international population and development issues.

| INDICATOR | | |
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| 1) Percent of population resolutions and outcome documents in all relevant international fora (including those at the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the World Health Organization, and the G-8) that contain language in keeping with U.S. population policy. | | |
| 2008 | Result: 63% of the population-related resolutions and/or outcome documents negotiated contained language in keeping with USG population policy. | |
| 2009 | Target: This is a new indicator in 2009. | |
| 2009 | Result: 100% | ABOVE TARGET The 22 population-related resolutions and/or outcome documents negotiated in FY 2009 all contained language consistent with USG population policy. Results were influenced by new reproductive health and family planning policies that took effect in January 2009. |
| 2010 | Target: At least 90% of the population-related resolutions and/or outcome documents negotiated contained language in keeping with USG population policy. | |
| 2011 | Target: This indicator will be revised in 2011. | |

GOAL 7: Human and Programmatic Resources are Well-Managed

Administrative resources ensure PRM has the right people in the right positions to achieve the Bureau's overall strategic goals, while supporting career advancement for PRM employees through appropriate staffing, training opportunities, and mentoring/leadership activities. PRM stresses accountability and transparency, and uses administrative resources to carry out monitoring and evaluation of programs and partners.

| INDICATOR | | |
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| 1) Monitoring & Evaluation: Percentage of funding that is monitored and evaluated (M&E) by PRM staff through formal reporting channels (i.e., reporting cables, official memos and/or e-mails.) | | |
| 2008 | Result: 70% of funding to NGO and other international organization* programs was monitored and evaluated (M&E) by program officers and refugee coordinators through formal reporting channels. | |
| 2009 | Target: 80% of funding to NGO and other international organization* programs is monitored and evaluated (M&E) by program officers and refugee coordinators through formal reporting channels. This measure does not include UNHCR, ICRC and UNRWA, but focuses on other IOs. | BELOW TARGET Many programs supported with Supplemental funds received near the end of the fiscal year could not be monitored during the fiscal year but will be monitored later in the project period, during FY 2010. |
| | Result: 67% of funding to NGO and other international organization* programs was monitored and evaluated (M&E) by program officers and refugee coordinators through formal reporting channels. | |
| 2010 | Target: 85% of funding to NGO and other international organization* programs is monitored and evaluated (M&E) by program officers and refugee coordinators through formal reporting channels. This measure does not include UNHCR, ICRC and UNRWA, but focuses on other IOs. | |
| 2011 | Target: 85% of funding to NGO and other international organization* programs is monitored and evaluated (M&E) by program officers and refugee coordinators through formal reporting channels. This measure does not include UNHCR, ICRC and UNRWA, but focuses on other IOs. | |

**Other international organizations include those that are not primary PRM partners (PRM's primary partners are UNHCR, ICRC, UNRWA, and IOM).*